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Volume 19, 1934

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 28, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 4, 1934 — No. 1

Farm Crop Values Gain $35,000,000 and State Takes Higher Farm Rank

The value of farm crops produced in Pennsylvania during 1933 shows a forty-two per cent. gain over the record low total of 1932, according to the State Department of Agriculture. Substantially higher prices were largely responsible for this phenominal advance in aggregate value. The estimates for the past three years are: 1933, $118,000,000: 1932, $83,000,000 and 1931, $124,000,000. Value estimates must not be confused with cash income since a large proportion of the field crops grown in Pennsylvania is fed to livestock and sold in the form of livestock or livestock products, Department officials explain. Cash income estimates for 1933 covering all farm products sold, will be announced at a later date.

The records for 1933 easily sustain the standing of Pennsylvania as one of the leading agricultural states. The Commonwealth had the second most valuable hay crop and the fourth most valuable apple crop of any State. Furthermore, Pennsylvania ranked, among all the states, first in the production of buckwheat, first in cigar-leaf tobacco, fourth in silage corn, fifth in rye and grapes, sixth in pears and peaches, seventh in winter wheat and cherries, thirteenth in corn, fourteenth in oats and thirteenth in the value of all crops.

The six most important Pennsylvania crops in order of their 1933 value are: hay, corn, potatoes, wheat, oats and apples. The potato crop, which was slightly less than in 1932, was worth just twice as much, due to an increase from 45 to 90 cents a bushel in the average price paid farmers. All the leading crops show an increase in unit value over 1932.

The following figures give the total production and estimated December 1 value of the principal crops produced in Pennsylvania during 1933:

Crop	Production		Value
Corn	50,560,000	(bus.)	$26,291,000
Winter wheat	15,678,000	(bus.)	12,699,000
Oats	20,812,000	(bus.)	8,117,000
Barley	2,025,000	(bus.)	1,134,000
Rye	1,606,000	(bus.)	1,076,000
Buckwheat	2,679,000	(bus.)	1,313,000
White potatoes	21,357,000	(bus.)	19,221,000
Tame hay	3,107,000	(tons)	32,624,000
Apples (total)	7,293,000	(bus.)	6,199,000
Apples (com'l)	718,000	(bbls.)	1,759,000
Peaches	1,144,000	(bus.)	1,373,000
Pears	366,000	(bus.)	274,000
Grapes	17,808	(tons)	445,000

Turkey Grading Service Provided By State

The first turkey grading service ever attempted in the Commonwealth was instituted in December by the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, at the request of local growers. The purpose of this service is to enable Pennsylvania turkeymen to compete successfully with the graded product of growers in other States. Connecticut has been selling turkeys by grade for five years and the plan has been declared a great success.

Two grades have been officially adopted by the State Department of Agriculture. The highest is the "Pennsylvania Native Fancy Grade." This grade carries a blue tag on which is printed the William Penn trade mark. The other standard is known as No. 1 grade. No turkey grown outside the State, can qualify under either grade.

Work already done indicates that this new service will prove an outstanding success, states E. J. Lawless, Jr., who is in charge of the State's poultry inspection service.

One of these fancy turkeys was recently selected and presented to Governor and Mrs. Pinchot by Mr. Lawless.

Slightly More Wheat Planted in Pennsylvania

Acreage of winter wheat planted this fall by farmers in Pennsylvania is one per cent. larger than the seeded area in the fall of 1932, according to the report issued today by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The acreage sown this fall is estimated to be 902,000 acres. Abandonment, due to winter-killing, has usually not exceeded three percent; last year it amounted to two and one-half percent.

The December 1 condition of the 1933 wheat plantings in Pennsylvania was reported at 84 per cent, 1 point below the condition of the crop a year ago, and about 2 points below the average condition.

Winter wheat sown in the United States for next year's harvest is estimated at 41,002,000 acres. This is 4.0 percent less than the revised estimate of the acreage seeded in the fall of 1932. The December 1 condition was reported at 74.3 percent of normal, compared with 69 percent last December 1 and 83.5 percent the 10-year average. It is expected that abandonment will be in the neighborhood of 20 percent. A comparatively low yield also is indicated.

1934 Dog Licenses and Tags Available

Dog licenses and tags for 1934, totaling more than 500,000 are now in the hands of county treasurers throughout the Commonwealth and can be secured by dog owners, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The Dog Law requires that 1934 tags be on all dogs by January 15. No extra time is allowed. After that date it is just as much a violation of the law to harbor a dog without a 1934 license as it would be to operate an automobile without a new license on or after January 1, bureau officials explain.

The officials state that they do not wish to prosecute dog owners, but if owners fail to obtain licenses for dogs by January 15, the bureau will be forced to prosecute for non-observance of the Law.

The dog license fees, as provided by the Law, are $1.10 for male or spayed female and $2.10 for females. If procured through an alderman, magistrate, justice of the peace or notary public, 15 cents additional is charged. If application is made by mail, return postage should be included. Application for license for spayed females must be accompanied by veterinary certificate or the affidavit of the owner.

State Committee To Direct Adjustment of Farmers Debts

A Farm Debt Conciliation Committee for Pennsylvania took definite organized form recently at a meeting in the State Department of Agriculture. This Committee consists of Charles H. Dildine, former member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Orangeville, Pa.; M. S. McDowell, Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Pennsylvania State College; John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture; Miles Horst, Legislator and farmer, Lebanon County; and George W. Reily, bank official, Harrisburg. Mr. McSparran was named chairman and Mr. Horst, secretary.

The function of this Committee is to direct Statewide effort for solving individual farmer's debt problems, Secretary McSparran explains. The United States Government in attempting to loan money to needy farmers, has found that some farmers are hopelessly involved, having contracted debts when price levels were much higher than at present. Many of these farmers, it is pointed out, will lose their homes unless the debts are scaled down to present day levels. It is hoped that the County Committees which this central Committee will set up, will be able to assist these farmers in saving their property.

Governors in more than two-thirds of the States have taken steps to further farm debt adjustment in this manner, a report from Washington indicates.

County Committees which will work in conjunction with the State Committee, are now being formulated.

Open Way for Local Bids on C. C. C. Meat

An effort to have the War Department recognize the State meat inspection service in purchasing meat for the Civilian Conservation Corps camps, has opened a way for operators of local slaughtering establishments to bid on this business, Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, has announced.

The Federal meat inspection stamp has been a prerequisite to successful bidding on the C. C. C. meat supply in the past. The new procedure as outlined in a communication from the War Department, is as follows:

"Upon the request of the War Department, the United States Department of Agriculture will conduct a personal survey of the conditions and system of meat inspection, if any, maintained at each meat plant for which a justifiable application is made for such a survey with a view to furnishing the product of the plant to Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Each application for such survey should be sent by the owner or operator of the plant directly to The Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C."

Secretary McSparran urges all those who are desirous of supplying meat to Pennsylvania C. C. C. camps to take advantage of this opportunity to have their plants put upon the eligible list in order that they may get their share of this business.

Be one of the Quarter Million Who Profit From It!

VISIT THE

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW

Harrisburg - - January 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 1934

—A display of the latest improvements in farm implements, equipment and supplies, unequalled in America.

—A week of meetings, contests, plays and other unique features praised far beyond the Commonwealth.

—The most complete winter exposition of livestock, poultry, and farm products ever conducted by any State.

Reduced Railroad Fare — FREE Admission — Convenient Parking

For Information— **See your County Agent, or write: Director, Pa. Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania**

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 11-18, 1934 — No. 2

Expect 300,000 To Visit Pennsylvania Farm Show

An attendance nearing the 300,000 mark is expected at the eighteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show which opens here next Monday for an entire week, according to John H. Light, Director. The number of people entering the 10-acre Farm Show Building during the 1933 Exhibition was estimated at 275,000. The attendance has exceeded 250,000 each year since the Show was first held in the new structure in 1931.

A special plea is being made this year for people who can, to visit the Show Monday and Friday, thus avoiding the mid-week crowds. The rigid rules and regulations of the Show make it possible to have all the exhibits in place Monday morning and to keep the Show complete in every detail until late Friday afternoon. Therefore, it will be found that Monday and Friday are excellent days to see and study the exhibits, the Show Director explains.

More Parking Space

Detailed arrangements have been made to provide every comfort and convenience for a record number of visitors. Additional parking space is being provided. Hard-surfaced roads and walks have been constructed about the Show Building. Every attention has been given to plans for cleaning and ventilating the structure so that everybody can fully enjoy the Exposition.

The Show management reports that twenty-five thousand programs and reduced fare certificates have been distributed to interested parties in a dozen Eastern States. The program carries twenty-four pages of interesting details regarding the Show and the reduced fare certificates are needed by all persons who come by rail and desire to make the round-trip for one and one-third fare.

At least thirty important agricultural conventions will be held in Harrisburg during Show Week this year. These meetings will begin Monday morning and continue until Friday noon. More than a dozen banquets and luncheons are scheduled.

Livestock Judging

Judging 5,000 entries in the livestock and poultry departments will also start Monday morning and continue until the selection of the grand champion baby beef steer at 10:30 a. m. Friday. Sales of pure bred swine will be held Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and the auctioning of the 4-H Club fat lambs and steers is scheduled for 1:30 Friday p. m.

Evening entertainment in the main pavilion will include the opening Mass Meeting with a special program Monday evening; parade and stunt program by the vocational schools, Tuesday evening; 4-H Club parade with special features, Wednesday evening; and finals in State Horseshoe Pitching Contest, Thursday evening. The Show will close at 6:00 p. m. Friday.

In the auditorium on the second floor of the Building, the Vocational Schools program including demonstration contests, will be staged starting Monday morning and ending Wednesday afternoon. Performances in the State One-act Play Contest will take place in this auditorium starting Wednesday evening and continuing until Friday p. m. Eighteen rural groups will compete for State-wide honors.

Every county in the State will be represented in one or more of the twenty-one competitive departments of the Show, judging from the entry lists already completed. Last year, not only was every county represented, but farmers in every county won a portion of the $36,000 prize money.

Commercial Exhibits

The commercial department of the Show will include more exhibits and a greater variety of implements, farm supplies, conveniences, and equipment than has ever been seen at the Exhibition before, Mr. Light reports. The demand for space in this section of the Show is described by the Director as "the best since 1932."

With hundreds of new features, new exhibitors, new set-ups, new programs and new enthusiasm for Pennsylvania agriculture, Mr. Light expresses confidence that the 1934 Show will set many new records.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF CONVENTIONS TO BE HELD DURING THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW IN HARRISBURG, JANUARY 15, 16, 17, 18 AND 19

Organization	Monday, Jan. 15			Tuesday, Jan. 16			Wednesday, Jan. 17			Thu., Jan. 18		Meeting Place
	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	Eve.	Morn.	Aft.	
Sheep and Wool Growers	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	7:30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room C—Farm Show
Swine Breeders	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	7:30	--------	--------	Room E—Farm Show
Dairymen's Association	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9:30	1:30	Room F—Farm Show
Ayrshire Breeders	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	6:30*	--------	--------	University Club
Brown Swiss Breeders	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3:00	--------	--------	--------	Room C—Farm Show
Holstein-Friesian Clubs	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9:30	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room C—Farm Show
Holstein-Friesian Registry Ass'n	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1:30	Third & Reily Sts.
Guernsey Breeders	--------	--------	6:30*	9:00	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room D—Farm Show
Dairy and Milk Inspectors	--------	--------	--------	9:30	1:30	6:15*	10:00	2:00	--------	--------	--------	Penn-Harris Hotel
Beekeepers' Association	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	10:00	2:00	7:30*	10:00	2:00	Room D—Farm Show
Former State Board	--------	2:30	5:30*	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room D—Farm Show
Horticultural Assn.	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	10:00	2:00	6:00	10:00	2:00	Room B—Farm Show
Vegetable Growers	--------	--------	--------	9:30	1:30	--------	9:00	1:30	--------	--------	--------	Room E—Farm Show
Potato Growers	--------	--------	--------	--------	1:30	6:00*	8:00	1:30	--------	--------	--------	Room F—Farm Show
Tobacco Growers	--------	--------	--------	--------	1:30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room D—Farm Show
Poultry Association	10:00	2:00	--------	9:00	2:00	6:00*	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room B—Farm Show
Association of Markets	12:00*	1:30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	State C. of C.
Nut Growers' Association	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	10:00	1:30	Room E—Farm Show
Threshermen and Farmers	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9:00	1:30	6:00*	--------	--------	Chestnut Street Aud.
Society of Farm Women	10:00	1:30	6:00*	9:30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room F—Farm Show
Agricultural Engineers	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2:00	8:00	9:30	2:00[1]	Y. M. C. A. Building

* Luncheon or banquet. See printed program for place.
[1] Banquet at 6:30 p. m. and Friday meeting at 9 a. m.

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Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 25, 1934 — No. 3

481,461 Specimens Examined as State Checks Animal Diseases

Over four hundred and eighty thousand specimens were examined in the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry laboratory during 1933, in order to keep in check numerous transmissible livestock and poultry diseases, according to a report from Dr. M. F. Barnes who is in charge. Specimens from 80,749 cattle, 459 horses, 1,696 sheep, 203 swine, 2,042 dogs, 392,447 chickens, 549 turkeys and 3,316 other animals, came to the laboratory during the year.

In addition to the actual examinations of specimens, it is found necessary in many cases, to make extended, careful investigations running over a period of time in order to reach definite conclusions on various disease problems which arise.

This painstaking work conducted by veterinarians trained in laboratory technic, is one of the first essentials in the State's efforts toward the prevention and control of transmissible livestock and poultry diseases, states Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the bureau of animal industry. Practicing veterinarians in all parts of the Commonwealth send specimens to this laboratory. The examinations and scientific investigations are made promptly and the results, together with the recommendations, are reported to the veterinarians. In the case of the examination of dog brains for rabies, this work becomes extremely important and a direct service in the saving of human lives.

The number of specimens during 1933 exceeded the 1932 total by 35,162, or 12 percent. A large proportion of this laboratory work results from the blood testing of cattle for Bang disease (bovine abortion) and of chickens for pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea). Both diseases are taking heavy tolls from Pennsylvania farmers.

The growth of the laboratory service is indicated by the records which show that 6,189 specimens were examined in 1923; 64,180 in 1926; 200,000 in 1929; 317,000 in 1930; 392,246 in 1931; 446,299 in 1932; and 481,461 in 1933.

Among the animals involved in the work other than those already specifically enumerated are: mules, goats, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, rats, buffalo, fox, deer, mink, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, pigeons, pheasants, quail, crows, sparrows and canaries.

Downward Trend Reported in Swine

A decrease of about three percent in the total fall pig crop of 1933 from that of 1932; little change in the combined fall and spring pig crop of 1933 from that of 1932; and a prospective decrease of about eight percent in the number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1934 from the number farrowed in the spring season of 1933 are shown by the recent Pig Crop Report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

These estimates of 1934 spring farrowing assume that the relationship between breeding intentions reported this year and subsequent farrowings will be substantially the same as the average relationship of other recent years. The effects of the hog production reduction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration now getting under way is not allowed for. In general, the reductions indicated are what might be expected from the present low price of hogs, the short corn crop, and the very unfavorable relationship existing between hog prices and corn prices.

Dog Damage Claims Reach $32,000 Total

A total of 482,745 dog licenses were issued to December 1, 23,285 uncontrolled dogs killed to January 1, 3,971 dog owners prosecuted and 2,219 damage claims amounting to $31,999.83 received, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The number of 1933 dog licenses issued by counties follows: Adams, 3,737; Allegheny, 32,677; Armstrong, 7,459; Beaver, 6,951; Bedford, 5,679; Berks, 16,621; Blair, 11,186; Bradford, 5,707; Bucks, 7,810; Butler, 7,723.

Cambria, 14,929; Cameron, 485; Carbon, 4,515; Centre, 4,471; Chester, 11,415; Clarion, 4,298; Clearfield, 6,063; Clinton, 2,849; Columbia, 4,596; Crawford, 7,272; Cumberland, 5,763.

Dauphin, 10,835; Delaware, 13,459; Elk, 2,411; Erie, 8,754, Fayette, 12,651; Forest, 812; Franklin, 5,395; Fulton, 1,821; Greene, 4,600; Huntingdon, 4,641; Indiana, 7,670; Jefferson, 5,019; Juniata, 1,868.

Lackawanna, 9,854; Lancaster, 16,566; Lawrence, 5,443; Lebanon, 5,357; Lehigh, 8,813; Luzerne, 18,234; Lycoming, 7,397; McKean, 4,205; Mercer, 7,726; Mifflin, 3,322; Monroe, 3,477; Montgomery, 15,064.

Montour, 1,090; Northampton, 10,029; Northumberland, 7,941; Perry, 3,565; Pike, 1,370; Potter, 2,073; Schuylkill, 12,424; Snyder, 1,898; Somerset, 8,836; Sullivan, 985.

Susquehanna, 4,367; Tioga, 3,717; Union, 1,621; Venango, 6,378; Warren, 3,428; Washington, 15,209; Wayne, 4,102; Westmoreland, 20,954; Wyoming, 2,261; York, 12,897.

Slight Drop in Prices Paid Farmers

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important agricultural products declined three points between November 15 and December 15 but closed the year twenty points higher than at the end of 1932, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. However, prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased, increased twelve points leaving a gain of only ten points in the purchasing value of the farmer's dollar.

Prices paid for grains, wool, milk and fruits made the greatest improvement during the year. Livestock and poultry showed only small gains. All classes of farm products excepting grain, meat animals and the unclassified group, are above the pre-war level.

The December 15 average prices with November and pre-war comparisons, follow:

Commodity	Dec. 1910-'14	Nov. 1933	Dec. 1933
Wheat per bu.	.96	.82	.82
Corn per bu.	.67	.53	.51
Oats per bu.	.46	.40	.40
Barley per bu.	.68	.55	.54
Rye per bu.	.78	.66	.63
Buckwheat per bu.	.69	.52	.50
Potatoes per bu.	.70	.85	.85
Hay per ton	16.10	9.70	9.20
Apples per bu.	.71	.90	.90
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.58	4.80	4.50
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.16	4.05	4.05
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.34	6.00	5.70
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.64	2.45	2.75
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.22	5.30	5.40
Milk cows per head	53.66	49.00	47.00
Horses per head	167.60	114.00	112.00
Mules per head	....	116.00	115.00
Chickens per lb.	.124	.123	.119
Turkeys per lb.	....	.19	.18
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.86	1.85	1.85
Butter per lb.	.34	.24	.24
Butterfat per lb.	....	.23	.23
Eggs per doz.	.362	.323	.294
Wool per lb.	.212	.28	.28

	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
United States	100	71	68
Grain	100	74	73
Fruits and vegetables	100	81	83
Meat animals	100	59	52
Dairy products	100	78	76
Chickens and eggs	100	105	95
Unclassified	100	62	63
Pennsylvania	100	97	94
Grain	100	81	80
Fruits and vegetables	100	112	112
Meat animals	100	66	64
Dairy products	100	107	107
Chickens and eggs	100	119	110
Unclassified	100	63	60
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	117	118
FARMERS PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	61	58
Pennsylvania	100	83	80

Orders Given To Prosecute Owners Of Unlicensed Dogs

The fifteenth of January was the time limit set by the Law for dog licenses to be procured by dog owners, the dog law enforcement division of the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry, says in a statement issued today.

"The State has put on a campaign for the last month, through newspapers, and in every other way possible, to urge owners to procure licenses for their dogs," the officials explain. "In spite of these efforts, many thousands of dog owners have failed to comply with the Law.

"Many of those who have not taken the trouble to purchase a license will complain when they are called upon to pay a fine in addition to the price of their license fee. Such persons will have no cause for complaint as every opportunity has been presented for them to procure their licenses as is required under the Law.

"Any person who is able to keep and provide feed for a dog should be able to pay the license fee required under the Law. Every dog owner should heed this warning and immediately procure their license and not force prosecution.

"The State has no desire to prosecute anyone, but the enforcement of this Law is placed under the Department of Agriculture and we are, under oath of office, required to enforce it. We shall do so.

"No further warning will be given, and a canvass in all parts of the State will be started on February 1, and every person found harboring an unlicensed dog will be prosecuted.

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TIGHT BINDING TEXT CUT OFF

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Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., February 1-8, 1934 — No. 4

Farm Show Sets New Records For Attendance and Exhibits

With the thousands of visitors and hundreds of exhibitors radiating renewed confidence in agriculture, the Pennsylvania Farm Show held recently in Harrisburg, went down into history with several new records to its credit.

The attendance, officially estimated at 287,000, set a new high mark, exceeding the 1933 count by 11,500. More than 75,000 automobiles carried people to the Farm Show Building during the five-day period, in addition to the many who came from a distance by rail.

The number of entries in the twenty-three competitive departments of the exhibition totalled 9,600, a gain of ten percent over the previous year. A most remarkable increase took place in the home economics department where the number of entries of clothing, mats and rugs was three times as large as last year, and those of foods, twice the 1933 total.

Entries Exceed Year Ago

A preliminary survey shows the following number of entries competing for prizes in the Show: Horses, 49; sheep, 534; swine, 142; beef cattle, 207; dairy cattle, 393; milk, 120; corn, 437; small grains, 209: potatoes, 272; cigar leaf tobacco, 171; apples, 891; vegetables, 181: maple syrup and maple sugar, 77; apiary products, 215; wool, 137; eggs, 376; baby chicks, 33; poultry, 2,589 (birds entered, 3,385); foods, 1,489; clothing and rugs, 1,018; cultural arts, 25; horseshoe pitching contests, 19; vocational demonstration contests, 32; vocational school exhibits, 14.

The agricultural conventions held in connection with the Farm Show were better attended this year than ever before. Capacity crowds were present at practically all of the discussions, indicating greater interest in the farming industry.

One of the gratifying features of this annual Pennsylvania exposition is the interest which it is attracting in other States. Each year, official representatives from a number of states come to the Show to make a careful study of its set-up and operation. Michigan has already recommended a Farm Show for their State, organized along similar lines to the Show here in Pennsylvania. Requests have come from as far away as Maine for details and suggestions which might be used for improving agricultural exhibitions.

Behavior Commended

Another characteristic of the Pennsylvania Show was well described by Major Lynn G. Adams, superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Police, when he referred to the behavior of the people attending the Show. He described them as the best behaved people in the world and said that during the four years in which the Show has been held in the new building, over a million people have been in attendance and only six arrests had been necessary.

More than 350 manufacturers, dealers, etc., purchased space to exhibit their wares during the Pennsylvania Farm Show and most of them reported increased business over last year, many of them doing a very remarkable amount. One exhibitor reported to the Show management the taking of a large order from three missionaries, the goods to be shipped to Africa. Many of the commercial exhibitors have already asked for reservations for the next Show, some of them indicating a desire for more space.

Plans are now being made for the Show in January 1935 and hundreds of suggestions for new features are being carefully considered.

State Food Agents Find Liquor Candy

Soon after recess time on Friday, January 19, a State food agent stepped into a retail store across the street from a school in Philadelphia. He had observed school children coming from this store with chocolate candy which they were calling "liquor candy." The food agent bought a box of this candy and to his surprise, found each piece labelled such as "rum," "benedictine," "cherry brandy," etc. A little sampling indicated that the labels gave the consumer advanced information on the thimbleful of liquor within. The food agent took his purchase to his Philadelphia headquarters, reporting his discovery to John H. Tryon, general food agent there. Mr. Tryon had also made similar discoveries and collected evidence the same day.

In the meantime, consulting chemists of the State bureau of foods and chemistry, had convened in Harrisburg to discuss pure food problems. The Philadelphia chemists were present. Listed for discussion was the subject, "Alcoholic Liquors in Foods and Confectionery Products." The chemists were in the midst of reviewing this topic when the telephone rang. The conference was interrupted while Tryon reported to his superior the discovery of what he suspected as a "liquor candy ring." Tryon explained that he would take the samples to the Bureau's consulting chemists in Philadelphia for complete analysis and Dr. Harrisson, one of the chemists who was in Harrisburg for the conference, departed at once for Philadelphia to do the work. Before midnight, the analyses had been completed and the suspicion that genuine liquor with its shell of chocolate candy was being sold to the children of Philadelphia, was verified.

The discovery of this liquor candy was by no means accidental, State officials explain. Long years of experience in pure foods work led Dr. James W. Kellogg, director-chief chemist of the State bureau of foods and chemistry, after consulting with Secretary McSparran, to issue on January 4, a general order to all pure food agents, beverage agents and chemists to be on guard for alcoholic liquors in confectionery products, pointing out that the practice would be a direct violation of the General Food Law. Agents throughout the Commonwealth started an immediate investigation, especially in stores in proximity of schools.

Secretary McSparran, in a statement on this Philadelphia discovery, flays the liquor interests for permitting such an outrageous practice. He describes it as a deliberate attempt to develop in our young people a taste and desire for liquor.

Farm Employment Improves During Year

A twenty point decrease in supply of farm labor in Pennsylvania and a five point increase in demand for help, took place during 1933, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The potential supply of farm help, however, is still fifty percent above normal.

Monthly farm wages both with and without board decreased during the year, and are still the lowest in more than thirty years. Daily wages increased slightly in 1933 but remain the lowest since 1910.

The January 1, 1934 estimates for farm wages in Pennsylvania, are: By the month with board, $18.50; by the month without board, $31.25; by the day with board, $1.20; by the day without board, $1.65. The supply of farm labor in percent of normal was 112 while the demand in percent of normal was 71.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

Ten High Pens to January 1st, with Monthly Rank**

	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	RANK Dec. 1	RANK Jan. 1	Points To Date	Eggs To Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 54)	York	7	3	1	770.45	779
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	York	1	1	2	762.30	797
Z. D. Horn	Washington Co.	5	4	3	741.65	761
Brownstown Poultry Farm	Lancaster	9	2	4	735.80	706
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	*	*	5	715.05	707
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	*	8	6	714.60	763
C. H. Baker	Fayette	6	5	7	708.50	722
John E. Matthew	York	4	6	8	705.45	735
Matthew's Leghorn Farm	York	*	9	9	701.35	727
Trexler Farms	Lehigh	*	*	10	698.90	695

PRODUCTION RECORD TO JANUARY 1ST, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. Per Doz.
October	63.17	17,330.85	18,995	17.87	19.58	22.2 oz.
November	66.70	18,321.55	19,211	19.08	20.01	23.1 oz.
December	69.77	20,533.45	20,764	21.39	21.63	23.8 oz.

* Not in first ten.
** All of the above are Single Comb White Leghorns.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., February 15, 1934 — No. 5

Pure Food Agents Aid In Solving Baking Puzzle

Pure food agents of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture have saved the bread and cake baking reputations of many home baking experts in western Pennsylvania, a report from the State bureau of foods and chemistry, indicates.

From time to time during the past year, many of these housewives had gotten most disappointing baking results without apparent cause. Investigations revealed that they were using "First Prize Baking Powder" which should have won for their baking efforts many blue ribbons at the county fairs, and bouquets from the men folks. But it seemed that most of the products baked from this magic ingredient were far from the prize-winning class.

Samples of the baking powder were taken by the State officials for analyses by their chemist. It was found that instead of a minimum of twelve percent of available carbon dioxide (leavening power) as required by National and State standards, this baking powder had less than eight percent. It was a clear violation of the State General Pure Food Law and action was taken against B. M. Haschen, the selling agent in western Pennsylvania who represented the William Edwards Company of Cleveland, Ohio—manufacturer of the product.

The Company had previously been warned to discontinue the sale of this product in Pennsylvania but refused to cooperate. The case was argued recently in the Court of Common Pleas in Franklin, Pennsylvania, and the defendant found guilty by the jury.

Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the State pure foods bureau, has issued instructions to his field force to keep a careful watch over the Company's operations in the Commonwealth and warns that any further disregard of the Pure Food Law by the Company, will be dealt with drastically.

12,000 Illegal Bee Hives Found

Almost 12,000 illegal, box bee hives have been discovered in Pennsylvania by State inspectors during the past four years, according to H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector for the bureau of plant industry, Department of Agriculture. These hives which are prohibited by the State Bee Law, were outlawed because it is impossible to make thorough inspection of their contents for transmissible diseases. Such hives are, therefore, recognized as a menace to successful beekeeping and one of the chief reasons for the persistence of bee diseases thus defeating the efforts of the careful beekeeper and any attempt to control or eradicate disease by State inspection.

Records kept by the Bureau show a decrease in percentage of box hives found. In 1931, eight percent of the colonies inspected were found to be housed in this type of hive. The number dropped to seven percent in 1932 and to five percent in 1933.

The inspection of 29,155 colonies in 1933 revealed 1,774 affected with American foulbrood, a serious bee disease. The percentage of hives affected with this disease, however, was three points less than the previous year.

So wholehearted is the cooperation of beekeepers in this effort to clean up diseased colonies, that only two prosecutions have been necessary during the past two years.

There are approximately 30,000 beekeepers in Pennsylvania and they own 195,000 colonies of bees, the bureau's records show.

Unanimous sentiment that the State bee disease control work be not only maintained, but enlarged by the addition of more inspectors, if possible, was voiced at recent Farm Show meetings by resolutions adopted in the business sessions of both the State Beekeepers and the State Horticultural Association.

Turkey Grading To Be Continued

The turkey grading service, started by the State bureau of markets prior to Christmas last year, will be available to turkey producers again during the 1934 Holiday season, officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, have announced. A popular demand for this service has come from both producers and consumers.

E. J. Lawless, Jr., advanced poultry inspector for the Bureau explained that the grades as used last year and the service were largely experimental. Of 400 turkeys inspected, 338 or 84.5 percent graded "Native Fancy," 60 or 15 percent, "No. 1" and two or one-half of one percent were "unclassified."

Reports to the Bureau indicate that consumers appreciated the opportunity of buying graded turkeys known to have been grow within the State.

The grades will be revised in line with the recent experiment and the service will be made available next winter to all turkey producers who are in a position to pay the fee covering the cost of the service.

Orchard Inspector For State Dies

Ernest Fulton Peirce, for twenty years, orchard inspector and crop pest advisor for the State Department of Agriculture, died recently in Jenkintown, Montgomery County at the age of 83 years. He had been retired from State service since 1927.

Mr. Peirce, through his long experience and service in a Statewide capacity, was instrumental in guiding many orchardists to success. He was long a resident of Delaware County and was a nurseryman before entering the State service.

His work is referred to by present State officials as an outstanding example of State service for the benefit of agriculture.

Miss Sieber Retired After Long Service

Bertha H. Sieber, Harrisburg, who has served as secretary to six Secretaries of Agriculture, retired February 1, from State service.

Miss Sieber came with the Department of Agriculture, December 1, 1910 serving with Secretary N. B. Critchfield. In addition to Mr. Critchfield, she has served as secretary to Charles E. Patton, Frederick Rasmussen, Frank P. Willits, Charles G. Jordan and John A. McSparran.

As a token of their esteem, employees of the Department presented Miss Sieber with an attractive wardrobe case. In making the presentation, Secretary McSparran praised Miss Sieber for her long years of conscientious and faithful service to the Department.

Miss Emily J. Bowman, secretary to Dr. T. E. Munce, Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will fill the position made vacant by Miss Sieber's retirement, Secretary McSparran has announced.

Seasonal Decline Hits Farm Prices

A seasonal decline in the price of poultry and dairy products brought a six-point drop in the farm price index in Pennsylvania between December 15 and January 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The statewide average price of milk decreased from $1.85 to $1.75 per hundred pounds, butter from 24 to 21 cents per pound and eggs from 29.4 to 21.7 cents per dozen. Prices paid for most meat animals and grains were slightly higher.

Commodity	Jan. 1910-'14	Dec. 1933	Jan. 1934
Wheat per bu.	.98	.82	.83
Corn per bu.	.67	.51	.53
Oats per bu.	.46	.40	.41
Barley per bu.	.67	.54	.55
Rye per bu.	.78	.63	.65
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.50	.50
Potatoes per bu.	.73	.85	.90
Hay per ton	16.27	9.20	9.30
Apples per bu.	.79	.90	.90
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.04	4.50	4.30
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.02	4.05	4.05
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.98	5.70	5.60
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.54	2.75	2.85
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.00	5.40	5.50
Milk cows per head	51.68	47.00	46.00
Horses per head	165.60	112.00	115.00
Mules per head	....	115.00	115.00
Chickens per lb.	.125	.119	.122
Turkeys per lb.	....	.18	.18
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.83	1.85	1.75
Butter per lb.	.33	.24	.21
Butterfat per lb.	....	.23	.20
Eggs per doz.	.322	.294	.217
Wool per lb.	.236	.28	.28

FARM PRICE INDEX

	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	68	70
Grain	100	73	75
Fruits and vegetables	100	83	92
Meat animals	100	52	55
Dairy products	100	76	73
Chickens and eggs	100	95	82
Unclassified	100	63	60
PENNSYLVANIA	100	94	88
Grain	100	80	81
Fruits and vegetables	100	112	116
Meat animals	100	64	64
Dairy products	100	107	100
Chickens and eggs	100	110	86
Unclassified	100	60	61
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	116	116
FARMERS PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	59	60
Pennsylvania	100	81	76

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., February 22, 1934 — No. 6

Forty Year Campaign Against Bovine Tuberculosis Nearing Goal In State

Pennsylvania is about to make a complete clean-up on tuberculosis in our dairy herds, Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran has announced.

"When I came into the Secretaryship," he points out, "there were something like 4,000 herds awaiting test on the Individual Plan besides scores of townships which were signed up on the Area Plan."

The Secretary explains that the disease is very largely cornered now in the southeastern part of the State and large parts of this area are already clear of T.B.

"We are very pleased to be able to say that effective control of this disease seems near at hand," he says. "Our three year retests on the Area Plan are showing up a very slight percentage of infected animals so that the T.B. test has proven to be a marvelous control of this disease which is serious in cattle as well as in human beings.

"We have 7,883 herds cleaned up on the Individual Plan. We have fifty counties that are accredited, and five which have been completely tested but not sufficiently retested to be accredited. We have 1,379 townships in the State completely tested and as there are only 1,569 townships in the State, it can readily be seen that we are close to a clean State. We have about 94 percent of the cattle of the State cleaned up. What we need now is the complete cooperation of the remainder of the dairymen of the State so that the work may proceed as rapidly and systematically as possible to the end. We are almost caught up with the applications at the present time and the rest of the State ought to be immediately signed up by areas, and we can say to such areas that they will not have to wait a year before they can be tested.

"County Agents and Breeders Associations can do no finer piece of work for their dairymen than to sign up their counties in the immediate future. The rule is that when 90 percent of the township has signed up, we will go in and clean up the whole township. It will not be long until there will be no place to market untested milk, for even the butter markets are now closing in and refusing to accept butter that has a chance of carrying T.B. Cincinnati, Ohio, has just lately made such a ruling. If New York had closed its markets entirely against untested milk, I do not know what thousands of our dairymen would have done, not now but years ago.

"We have a chance to complete this work in the next year or year and a half and while we have the authority to go ahead and clean up the State under the law, yet we much prefer that down to the last man we have the cooperation of the dairyman before we go on his premises."

The situation in the counties which are not completely tested, is as follows:

County	Twps. Tested	Twps. Signed Up	Twps. Not Signed Up	Total
Berks	25	1	18	44
Bucks	14	1	15	30
Chester	15	0	42	57
Cumberland	17	2	2	21
Delaware	6	0	15	21
Lancaster	9	1	31	41
Montgomery	14	0	23	37
Northumberland	18	1	5	24
Perry	14	1	6	21
Schuylkill	21	0	16	37
York	25	1	9	35
Total	178	8	182	368

Food Chemists Aid In Bad Meat Case

An illustration of the wide scope of the pure foods work of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is provided in a recent Berks County case where a large quantity of meat was contaminated accidentally by sulphur dioxide, officials of the Bureau explain in a report.

A refrigerator coil in a large meat market broke, spraying sulphur dioxide on about 500 pounds of meat. The question immediately arose among the Company officials, "Is this meat suitable for human consumption?" A contact was made with the State food officials and a representative was dispatched to the scene. Samples were secured and transmitted to the bureau of foods and chemistry laboratory in Harrisburg. A careful determination was made of the amount of sulphur dioxide contained and the results showed that excessive amounts of the chemical had been absorbed. The meat was, therefore, declared unfit for human use. It was condemned and voluntarily destroyed by the proprietors of the meat market.

The pure food officials commended the meat market operators for their conscientious effort in preventing contaminated meat from being sold to the unsuspecting public in violation of State law.

High Tariffs React Against U. S. Farmers

The net results of the Tariff War over farm products between the United States and Canada, which was started by the United States June 18, 1930, with the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, are shown in a recent report from the Ontario Department of Agriculture. This tariff legislation practically doubled the import duties on many Canadian farm products which are coming over the line to compete in the markets of this country.

These tariffs were extremely effective for in three years they reduced the total annual value of the imports $91,000,000. But this is less than half of the story, Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran points out. In September, 1930, just three months after the new United States tariff rates went into effect, the Canadian Government set up heavy farm tariffs against the United States. As a result, by 1933 Canada had succeeded in shutting out an annual total of $99,000,000 worth of farm products grown on farms in the United States.

The farmers of the United States are, therefore, the losers by $9,000,000 annually in the high tariff encounter between the two Governments.

9,000 Licenses Issued By Pure Foods Bureau

More than 9,000 licenses of various kinds have been issued by the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture so far for 1934.

This number includes 2,374 for operating bakeries and 534 for ice cream plants under the provisions of laws enacted at the last regular session of the General Assembly.

Oleomargarine licenses required by law before this product can be sold, have been taken out so far by 2,954 merchants. This is an increase of approximately 200 over the number issued in 1933. Other licenses issued include: Manufacturing feeding stuffs, 669; manufacturing fertilizer, 44; manufacturing insecticides, 118; manufacturing lime products, 43; milk dealers' permits, 941; milk dealers' licenses, 926; and milk weighers' licenses, 467; others, 22.

The issuing of these licenses through the bureau of foods and chemistry, creates a revenue of approximately $500,000 annually.

Cold Storage Holdings of Food Increase

Over five million more pounds of food were reported in the sixty-seven licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania at the end of 1933, than a year previous, according to the State bureau of foods and chemistry, Department of Agriculture. The increase was particularly noticeable in butter, eggs, fish and beef. The butter and beef records are the highest since 1930. The cold storage holdings of pork, however, are the lowest since 1925.

The records for December 31, 1933 and for the corresponding date in 1932 are as follows:

	1933	1932
Eggs in shell (doz.)	1,311,377	253,811
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	3,650,998	2,795,278
Butter (lbs.)	2,033,638	865,540
Poultry	4,735,707	4,438,525
Fish (lbs.)	2,432,142	1,489,696
Game (lbs.)	6,392	28,318
Beef (lbs.)	1,467,399	741,413
Veal (lbs.)	55,609	16,111
Mutton (lbs.)	160,032	111,705
Pork (lbs.)	1,907,592	2,458,068

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO FEBRUARY 1ST, WITH MONTHLY RANK**

	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Points To Date	Eggs To Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 54)	York	7	3	1	1	1,042.90	1,043
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	York	1	1	2	2	1,040.20	1,073
Z. D. Horn	Washington Co.	5	4	3	3	996.30	1,006
John E. Matthew	York	4	6	8	4	965.05	992
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	14	8	6	5	964.90	1,015
C. H. Baker	Fayette	6	5	7	6	958.50	965
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	13	11	5	7	951.00	929
Matthew's Leghorn Farm	York	11	9	9	8	939.75	964
Brownstown Poultry Farm	Lancaster	9	2	4	9	939.10	902
Red Mount Farm	Mass.	19	26	24	10	935.40	911

** All pens are Single Comb White Leghorns except last one which is New Hampshire Red.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO FEBRUARY 1ST, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. Per Doz.
October	63.17	17,330.85	18,995	17.87	19.58	22.2 Oz.
November	66.70	18,321.55	19,211	19.08	20.01	23.1 "
December	69.77	20,533.45	20,764	21.39	21.63	23.8 "
January	70.99	21,366.70	21,128	22.26	22.01	24.2 "

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Only Ten States Outrank Pennsylvania In Farm Livestock

An increase of $7,316,000, or almost nine percent, in the value of horses, cattle, sheep and swine on Pennsylvania farms took place during 1933, according to the Federal-State estimates. These estimates indicate the first increase since January 1, 1929. Every species of farm animals showed an increase in value per head during the year.

The total value of this livestock was estimated at $91,894,000 on January 1, this year, compared to $84,578,000 on the corresponding date a year ago. At the beginning of 1932, the estimate was $110,210,000; 1931, $136,191,000; 1930, $178,449,000; and 1929, $181,149,000.

Pennsylvania ranks eleventh among the states in value of livestock on farms, not considering poultry in which the Commonwealth takes a leading position and for which 1933 estimates are not available at this time. The States outranking Pennsylvania are: Ohio, New York, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Missouri.

Pennsylvania is one of the five leading livestock states east of the Mississippi River and has one-third of the total value of farm animals in the North Atlantic States. In value of dairy cattle, Pennsylvania stands fifth among all the states, being surpassed only by Iowa, Missouri, New York and Minnesota.

Recent estimates on the number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine in Pennsylvania indicate a slight tendency toward greater diversification of livestock. The number of sheep has increased 20 percent in the last five years. While the number of horses is still decreasing, the number of mules remains constant so that the net decline in the total of horses and mules has been the lowest in several years. An increase in number of heifers, one to two years old and heifer calves to be kept for milk cows, makes it appear that farmers plan no immediate reduction in the size of their dairy herds.

The number and value of the different classes of livestock on January 1 this year, has been reported by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, as follows:

	Number	Value
Horses and colts ...	279,000	$30,492,000
Mules and mule colts	51,000	5,723,000
All cattle and calves*	1,440,000	49,851,000
Sheep and lambs ..	526,000	1,745,000
Swine including pigs	665,000	4,083,000

* In this total, there are 922,000 cows and heifers, two years old and over kept for milk, valued at $40,568,000.

Explain Ways To Avoid Bovine TB

Bovine tuberculosis is usually spread by direct contact and by feeding young cattle infected milk, according to disease specialists in the State bureau of animal industry, Department of Agriculture. When the disease is introduced into non-infected districts the tendency is to spread in proportion to the movement of cattle from one premise to another.

A common way by which herds become infected is by adding diseased animals, the veterinary specialists explain. In the sections of Pennsylvania where the interchange of cattle is limited, the extent of the disease is slight in comparison to the section where many interchanges are made in the herds and where practically no breeding and raising of cattle is followed and straight dairying is practiced.

They point out that one of the very important phases in connection with establishing and maintaining tuberculosis free herds of cattle is to protect the tested herds and areas from the further introductions of tuberculosis.

At no time was the ear tag in cattle intended to serve as a health certificate, they assert. It is used for identification purposes only. Owners are urged to purchase cattle to establish tuberculosis free herds or as additions to their herds, from accredited herds, modified accredited areas or from herds credited with at least one negative tuberculin test.

Purchasers of such cattle at public or private sales should insist that an approved tuberculin test chart be furnished for each animal, giving tag number, date of test, name of veterinarian who applied the test and the name, address and township of the former owner. Such chart will serve as a means of identification for each animal and be evidence that the cattle were previously tuberculin tested and originated in a herd under Federal and State supervision.

Buyers of cattle who fail to obtain these health test charts do so at their own risk, should the purchased cattle react to a future tuberculin test in their herd. Practicing veterinarians will assist herd owners or buyers to obtain approved test charts and certificates.

The same general precautions as outlined in the foregoing paragraphs against bovine tuberculosis infection, also apply to Bang's (bovine abortion) disease.

Show Winners Receiving Prize Money and Ribbons

Hundreds of farmers in all sections of the Commonwealth are now receiving ribbons and checks for winning prizes in the competitive departments of the recent Pennsylvania Farm Show, according to W. S. Hagar, treasurer of the Farm Show Commission.

The ribbons and checks are being mailed in lots to the county farm agents and then distributed from these local offices.

Due to the record number of prize winners, over 6,000 ribbons will be required this year. In addition to ribbons and cash, a number of medals and diplomas have been, or will soon be, sent out.

It will be a few weeks before the distribution of the prize money is completed, Mr. Hagar states. It is expected that each county will be represented in the final tabulation of the prize winners.

Herd Health Program Outlined For Dairymen

An eight-point herd health program for dairymen is being recommended to all practicing veterinarians and herd owners in Pennsylvania, by Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the bureau of animal industry in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This program includes the following:

1. Consider the health of your herd as being equal if not of more importance to breeding, production and marketing.
2. Familiarize yourself with and utilize the official plans and procedures developed for preventing and controlling transmissible diseases of cattle.
3. Have the health of herd determined and all diseased cattle promptly removed.
4. Clean and disinfect thoroughly the premise occupied by the diseased cattle and frequently thereafter.
5. Carry out diligently proper sanitary and strict disease preventive measures.
6. Install a good system for keeping accurate health and breeding records.
7. Keep in close touch with your veterinarian and the District Agent-in-Charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry to the end that they will be in better position to help you.
8. Assume the responsibilities and duties which are properly yours in order to keep your herd free of disease.

There is no person in better position to safeguard the health of the farm herd than the owner or manager who is constantly on the premises. It is his job and he should take the task seriously. The State must not be expected to assume fully a responsibility so largely that of the individual owner, Dr. Munce asserts.

State Agricultural Dept. Does Not Have Free Garden Seeds

Each Spring, requests by the hundreds are received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for free garden seed. The impression seems to be widespread that the Department makes a practice of distributing garden seed, and as a consequence both city and country folks continue each year to write the Department for their allotment of seed.

The Department replies that no seed is available from the Department and that no seed has ever been distributed in this manner in the past.

Undoubtedly, county relief agencies will be able this year to provide the necessary garden seed for worthy cases. The Department is, therefore, referring all inquirers to their local relief boards.

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Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., March 8, 1934 — No. 8

Severe Cold Weather Not Expected To Kill Most Troublesome Insects

The "old fashioned" winter experienced in Pennsylvania during the past month or more has probably not seriously affected most insect life, according to entomologists in the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Extreme cold weather when continuous, is not ordinarily disastrous to over-wintering stages of insects. The sudden extremes of temperature earlier in the season may have destroyed some types of insects and the same type of weather coming the latter part of March or the beginning of April, may also kill additional numbers, but it is fully anticipated that no great reduction in insect life will be noticed by farmers and gardeners next summer.

It is not expected that the Japanese beetle grubs will be greatly reduced in numbers this winter due to weather conditions, for there have been no changes sharp enough to cause the grubs to become active, followed by sudden extreme cold weather sufficient to destroy them. The ground being cold most of the winter has prevented any activity of the grubs.

The oriental fruit moth overwinters in cocoons and the experience of past years indicates that severity of the winter weather has practically no effect on them. The same applies to the codling moth. The Mexican bean beetle lives through the winter in the inactive adult stage in hedge rows, dead weeds and grass and is not affected by cold. The Gipsy moth goes through the winter in the egg stage and the eggs are protected by perfect insulation so that no damage whatever is expected. Experiments have shown that the European corn borer, likewise, can stand almost any type of winter weather.

Insects which reach their northern range in Pennsylvania, may be reduced by the sub-zero weather. An insect which comes in this class is the corn ear worm which has been doing serious damage during past years in sweet corn patches. It is believed that the damage by this insect in the first sweet corn crop next summer may not be as great as in the past.

Scale insects and other pests of ornamental plantings are not believed to have been harmed by weather conditions up to this time, even though much plant life in nurseries is reported as killed by the low temperatures, accompanied by high winds.

Continuous cold weather is reported as very hard on bees, especially those which do not have ample stores of food upon which to keep up body and hive temperatures. Low temperatures prevent cleansing flights. This brings about dysentery, greatly reducing vitality.

Urge Winter Control For Chinch Bugs

Chinch bugs were present in harmful numbers in Adams, Cumberland, Perry, Dauphin, Snyder, Montour and Columbia Counties in 1933, according to the records in the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These insects are not numerous enough in many parts of the State to cause any damage, but in the counties named, due to weather conditions, they have appeared in numbers sufficient to cause heavy loss to a few growers, it is said.

Chinch bugs feed exclusively on grasses such as wheat, oats, barley and corn, entomologists explain. Usually, they are not noticed until they leave the small grains at harvest time and migrate to corn where they cause the heaviest damage.

The grown chinch bugs spend the winter in hibernation in clumps of grasses on the south and sheltered sides of hedges and woodland, among grasses and other growth in fence rows and briar patches. They stay in these quarters until the temperature reaches a point above 70 degrees when they go to wheat or other growing grasses where the female begins egg laying.

Growers in regions suffering from chinch bug injury in 1933, should at once begin careful burning of all areas which might serve as hibernating quarters and thus destroy many of the over-wintering bugs. Each female destroyed now will do away with probably 200 young next summer.

Once the bugs are established in small grains, it is expensive and difficult to keep them from the growing corn. Barrier zones treated with creosote and deep furrows are only helpful and not entirely satisfactory. Kill the over-wintering form and save future loss. Burning should be completed by the middle of March. If the wheat field is known to be infested, do not plant corn next to it. A field of clover or other legumes separating wheat and corn will serve as a satisfactory barrier.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is interested in having reports of the occurrence of chinch bug infestation during the season of 1934.

Lower Milk Yields Reported By Farmers

Milk production per cow in the United States increased less than usual during January and on February 1, was sharply lower than the production reported on that date last year, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Crop correspondents were securing a daily average of 11.61 pounds of milk per cow compared with 12.74 pounds on February 1, last year, a decrease of nearly nine percent. While it is impossible to determine accurately how much production was temporarily reduced by the cold wave which swept over the principal dairy areas about February 1, the extremely low production per cow, in comparison with February 1, last year, appears to have been chiefly due to lighter grain feeding and to a smaller proportion of the milk cows being milked, the reports indicate. Production per milk cow in Pennsylvania was 15.0 pounds daily, a decrease of only 6 percent from production on February 1, 1933.

Preliminary reports on the quantity of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows indicate that about 20 percent less was being fed per milk cow than on February 1, last year, the sharpest reduction being in the Corn Belt and some adjacent States. Crop correspondents were milking 64.6 percent of their milk cows on February 1 compared with 66.1 percent a year earlier and on February 1 average of 65.7 percent during the previous 5 years. In Pennsylvania 74.5 percent of the cows were being milked compared with 75.8 percent February 1, 1933 and only two-thirds as much grain was being fed.

Total milk production for the country as a whole appears to have been materially lower than on February 1, last year, the lower production per cow more than offsetting the increase of about 3 percent in milk cow numbers on farms.

Expand Gipsy Moth Quarantined Area

The State quarantine on account of the Gipsy Moth, which regulates infested areas in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, has been amended effective March 1, to include additional townships and boroughs in these two counties and small adjoining portions of Carbon, Monroe and Wayne Counties, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced. The expansion of the regulated area was due to the discovery of Gipsy Moth in this new territory. The new infestations, however, are not generally distributed, officials explain.

After March 1, the following townships, cities, boroughs and/or other political subdivisions within or bounded by the same shall be subject to regulation: The Township of Kidder in Carbon County; the Townships of Carbondale, Covington, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Ransom, Roaring Brook, Spring Brook; the Boroughs of Archbald, Blakely, Dickson City, Dunmore, Elmhurst, Jermyn, Mayfield, Moosic, Moscow, Old Forge, Olyphant, Taylor, Throop and Winton, and the Cities of Carbondale and Scranton in Lackawanna County; the Townships of Bear Creek, Buck, Dennison Exeter, Franklin, Hanover, Jackson, Jenkins, Kingston, Plains, Plymouth, Pittston and Wilkes-Barre; the Boroughs of Ashley, Avoca, Courtdale, Dorranceton, Duryea, Dupont, Exeter, Edwardsville, Forty Fort, Hughestown, Kingston, Laflin, Larksville, Laurel Run, Luzerne, Miners Mills, Parsons, Plymouth, Pringle, Swoyersville, Sugar Notch, Warrior Run, West Pittston, Wyoming, West Wyoming and Yatesville, and the Cities of Wilkes-Barre and Pittston in Luzerne County; that portion of Tobyhanna Township west and north of Tobyhanna Creek and Pocono Lake in Monroe County; and the Township of Canaan and the Borough of Waymart in Wayne County.

The same restrictions will prevail throughout the enlarged quarantined area as have been in effect during the past year. These restrictions apply to the movement of nursery and ornamental stock, forest products and service stone, and the storing of freight cars on sidings. Authority is given for the inspection of all cars, containers, etc., for movement to points outside the regulated territory.

Heavy penalties are provided for violating these regulations. Additional information can be secured from the Gipsy Moth headquarters, 46 Carey Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., or the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

State Bureau Inspects 250,000 Laying Hens

Almost a quarter million laying hens in 396 flocks located in thirty-nine counties were inspected during 1933 by poultry specialists of the State bureau of markets, in order to provide sources of high-quality, disease-free stock.

Out of this total, 45,000 birds were culled and sold, being declared undesirable for breeding purposes. This culling amounted to 17 percent compared to 20 percent the previous year.

When first inaugurated in 1924, the poultry inspection work was confined largely to the Fall months. Since that time, the hatching enterprise has been so perfected that the inspectors are called upon almost every month of the year to make inspections, E. J. Lawless, Jr., in charge of the poultry division of the bureau of markets, explains. Flock owners pay a fee to cover the cost of the official inspection.

The counties in which poultry inspection work is being done, include: Bedford, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clearfield, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon.

Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

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Urge Farmers To Give Same Thought To Animal Diseases As To Plant Pest Control

Diseases including parasitic infestation in animals retard growth and production the same as diseases retard growth and production of fruit trees, vegetables and potatoes, states Dr. T. E. Munce, director, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Most farmers now understand that it is futile to attempt to grow, with profit, fruit, vegetables or potatoes unless they give proper attention to the prevention and elimination of plant diseases and pests, he explains. On the other hand, they do not as yet seem to recognize that it is just as essential to prevent and eliminate diseases including parasites in order to grow, with profit, livestock including poultry or to successfully produce animal and poultry products. One is as important as the other.

Many owners will plant only disease free or certified seed potatoes, pest free fruit trees and faithfully carry out the necessary spraying, which is proper, and then go out and buy animals including poultry without apparently any regard to their health, observations indicate. All owners from an economic and public health standpoint are urged to give proper attention to the health and care of their livestock and poultry.

The plans and procedures recommended by the bureau of animal industry for preventing and controlling transmissible diseases, if diligently carried out in cooperation with the local practicing veterinarian, will enable owners to establish and keep their herds and flocks on a transmissible disease free, and thus more profitable, basis.

Cannery Inspection Boosts Farm Prices

Specialists working under the supervision of the State Department of Agriculture graded 23,000,000 pounds of apples, 307,000 pounds of cherries, 3,400,000 pounds of grapes, 19,000 pounds of raspberries and 20,000,000 pounds of tomatoes for manufacturing purposes in Pennsylvania from the 1933 crop, a State report indicates.

The first work of this type in the Commonwealth was done by the State bureau of markets as an experiment just seven years ago when 235,000 pounds of tomatoes were graded. The next year apples and grapes were added to the list.

The value of this work lies in the fact that farmers who produce fruits and vegetables for canneries, juice plants, etc., are paid in accordance with the quality of the loads delivered, rather than by flat rate irrespective of quality, D. M. James, supervisor of the work, explains. This has placed at least a quarter million more dollars in farmers' pocketbooks than would otherwise be the case. It has obviously stimulated the production of finer products for manufacture, and has raised the general price level for products going to canneries.

This cannery inspection service is self-supporting since all inspectors are hired and paid for by the buyers or sellers of canning crops. The inspectors are trained and licensed by the bureau of markets.

Pennsylvania is described as a leading State in fruit and vegetable canning, ranking among all States first in canned mushrooms, third in canned apples, fourth in grape juice, fifth in canned snap beans, seventh in canned cherries, twelfth in canned corn and tomatoes, and thirteenth in canned peas.

CWA Workers Paint, Repair Beetle Traps

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture expects to complete soon, six CWA projects which have been under way since last December, officials of the Department report. This work includes clearing and grading land for additional parking space at the Pennsylvania Farm Show Building, repairing and painting more than 50,000 Japanese beetle traps, removing red cedar trees in areas adjacent to commercial orchard tracts in Adams and Berks Counties to prevent spread of apple rust, and clerical work in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh offices of the bureau of foods and chemistry. Thirty-six workers from seven counties have been employed and the total payroll by the time the projects are completed may exceed $9,000.

21-Year Old Dog Licensed By State

What is believed to be one of the oldest dogs ever licensed in the Commonwealth under the State dog law, is a twenty-one year old, mixed Shepherd and Collie owned by Katie Statts of Tioga County. The dog is reported as lame and partly blind but able to get around.

The State dog law enforcement agent, F. R. Benjamin of the Tioga County district, recently reported the case and described the dog as "the oldest one I ever heard of."

School Collects 10,000 Bag Worm Egg Cases In Unique Contest

A unique contest was recently completed by the biology class of the Swatara Township High School in Dauphin County. The class was divided into three sections to compete in the collection of bag worm egg cases throughout the Township.

When the contest was completed, the ninety-two pupils making up the class, had collected over 10,000 egg cases, according to R. M. Keim, biology instructor. Sylvia Wolfersburger, one of the pupils, gathered over 2,000.

These egg cases which filled a large cardboard box, were brought by Mr. Keim to the State bureau of plant industry where the eggs will be separated from the cases and used in the propagation of parasites to fight the Oriental fruit moth.

Farm Prices Make Two-Point Gain

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products on February 15 was slightly higher than a month previous, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Gains were registered for all classes of commodities excepting poultry and eggs. A seasonal drop occurred in egg prices.

While farm prices increased, prices paid by farmers for articles purchased also increased, so that the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar remained unchanged at 76 compared to 64 for the entire country.

Commodity	Feb. 1910-'14	Jan. 1934	Feb. 1934
Wheat per bu.	.99	.83	.88
Corn per bu.	.68	.53	.57
Oats per bu.	.47	.41	.43
Barley per bu.	.69	.55	.57
Rye per bu.	.78	.65	.67
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.50	.50
Potatoes per bu.	.74	.90	.95
Hay per ton	16.41	9.30	10.00
Apples per bu.	.83	.90	1.00
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.96	4.30	4.65
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.92	4.05	4.30
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	5.60	6.00
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.64	2.85	3.55
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.32	5.50	6.60
Milk cows per head	50.44	46.00	47.00
Horses per head	167.80	115.00	125.00
Mules per head	....	115.00	122.00
Chickens per lb.	.129	.122	.130
Turkeys per lb.	....	.180	.190
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.77	1.75	1.75
Butter per lb.	.32	.21	.23
Butterfat per lb.	....	.20	.22
Eggs per doz.	.278	.217	.208
Wool per lb.	.232	.28	.29
FARM PRICE INDEX			

	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	70	76
Grain	100	75	78
Fruits and vegetables	100	92	101
Meat animals	100	55	64
Dairy products	100	73	77
Chickens and eggs	100	82	77
Unclassified	100	60	62
PENNSYLVANIA	100	88	90
Grain	100	81	86
Fruits and vegetables	100	116	125
Meat animals	100	64	68
Dairy products	100	100	101
Chickens and eggs	100	86	85
Unclassified	100	61	65
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	116	118
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	60	64
Pennsylvania	100	76	76

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State Strives To Safeguard Farmers Who Spend Millions For Field Seeds

With the Spring seed-buying movement now under way, officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture are reminding all purchasers of field seed to buy from reliable dealers within the State and to beware of cheap seed.

The annual value of the seven leading farm crops in Pennsylvania is approximately eighty-four million dollars and the seed sowed to produce these seven crops costs approximately five and one-half million dollars, according to Dr. E. M. Gress, chief botanist for the State.

The quality of the seed used by the farmer is one of the chief factors in producing a crop, Dr. Gress explains. Seeds may contain weed seeds of a very noxious nature, such as Canada thistle, quack grass, dodder, horse nettle, perennial sow thistle and many others. These noxious weeds when once established may cost the farmer hundreds of dollars annually, by reduction of the crop yield, by causing extra labor, by wear and tear of machinery and by reducing the market value of crops.

There are more than 2,000 seedsmen in Pennsylvania whom the seed inspectors try to visit annually in the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Seed Law. Samples are drawn from the seeds offered for sale. These samples are sent to the State Seed Laboratory where they are carefully examined, analyzed for purity and tested for germination by trained seed analysts. If it is found that the sale of the seeds violates the State seed law or that the seeds are not as represented, the penalties provided by the law are imposed.

During 1933, the Seed Laboratory examined approximately 2,500 samples of seeds and as a result of this work, State officials were able to report "that wholesale and retail seedsmen are cooperating very well in carrying out the provisions of the Seed Law and farmers are receiving a better grade of seed than ever before." However, cheap seed can still be secured, especially from certain unreliable dealers with headquarters outside the State. Farmers are, therefore, cautioned to be extremely careful about ordering seed from sources outside the State for direct delivery. There are reliable outside dealers but the State inspection service can not protect farmers who may be deceived by unreliable dealers located in other states.

A report giving full details of the seed inspection work during 1933, is now being distributed to all interested parties.

Urge Selection As Way To More Profits in Poultry

The careful selection of laying flocks according to body characteristics, head type and handling qualities of individual birds should be more generally followed by Pennsylvania farmers as a means of increasing the profit from their poultry, states Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran after a review of a recent report on the value of poultry standardization work, made by the State bureau of markets.

"There are many poultrymen in the Commonwealth who are getting as much as 10 to 20 percent greater production from their flocks than would ordinarily be the case, simply because they have consistently followed a policy of rigid selection to the pullets which enter the laying pens," the Secretary explains.

A poultryman came into the offices of the State Department of Agriculture on February 23, 1934, to advise us that 200 birds picked from 500 birds on body, head type and handling qualities alone, were producing at the rate of forty-five percent, while the remainder, or 300 birds, were laying at the rate of only thirty percent. Both groups were housed, fed and managed alike, yet there exists a difference of fifteen percent in production.

In their report, the poultry specialists refer to the work at Cornell University where a low and a high production line have been bred for twenty years. There is now a difference of more than 100 eggs per year between the average production of the two lines. Practically all of this improvement has come from careful bird selection in the high-producing line.

One of the most famous laying strains of the past half century was developed about forty-five years ago, largely through intelligent selection of the birds which made up the flock. This entire flock averaged around 200 eggs per bird per year.

Bird selection on the basis of head and body type and handling qualities and trapnesting either by the individual or in official egg laying contests are, therefore, described as essential preliminary steps in successful poultry breeding.

Acre Yields Increased By Use of Certified State-Grown Seed

Prior to 1929, Pennsylvania growers of certified Russet seed potatoes were experiencing considerable difficulty from the use of their own seed because of the high percentage of disease, resulting in low yields, says a report from the State bureau of plant industry.

In 1929 the Department of Agriculture revised its rules and regulations imposing more rigid requirements, particularly in the source of seed used, and drastically lowering the allowable percentage of disease both on first and last field inspections, the report indicates. This required most of the growers to secure foundation seed from approved sources. Since 1929, there has been a decided trend toward improvement in the quality of Pennsylvania certified seed potatoes, results secured by certified growers using Pennsylvania seed, show. Most of this foundation seed secured in 1929 came from Michigan and in all cases from growers known to have superior stock.

"Results of the past two years indicate that certified growers using Pennsylvania seed are getting as high yield, and in some years higher average yields than those using Michigan seed," the officials state.

While not a direct comparison, the eighteen certified seed growers using Michigan seed in 1932 secured an average of 267.5 bushels per acre while the sixteen certified growers using Pennsylvania seed averaged 270.2 bushels per acre. In 1933, the eighteen growers using Michigan seed averaged 317 bushels per acre while the eighteen growers using Pennsylvania seed averaged 374.9 bushels per acre. This is a comparison between all certified seed growers using seed from each source during the two years, officials explain.

Food Laws Violated In Nine Counties

Twenty-five food dealers and manufacturers were prosecuted during the past month in the Commonwealth for violating pure food laws, according to the March 1 report from the State bureau of foods and chemistry.

Among the violations are listed the following: Meat and eggs unfit for food, codfish containing boric acid, cream cheese artifically colored, pickles misbranded, jelly roll artificially colored, powdered sugar adulterated and misbranded, butter containing excessive moisture, meat containing sulphites, and chocolate milk deficient in butterfat.

The counties in which these violations occurred, are: Allegheny, Bradford, Chester, Dauphin, Luzerne, Lycoming, Montgomery, Philadelphia and Westmoreland.

317,943 Dogs Licensed In First Month of 1934

The monthly report of the dog law enforcement division of the State bureau of animal industry, shows 317,943 individual dog licenses and 456 kennel licenses issued during the first month of the new year, 2,316 uncontrolled dogs killed to March 1, 453 dog owners prosecuted, and 209 damage claims amounting to $2,337.55 received.

Counties each with over 10,000 licensed dogs, include Allegheny, Berks, Cambria, Fayette, Lancaster, Washington, Westmoreland and York.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

Ten High Pens to March 1st, with Monthly Rank**

	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Points To Date	Eggs To Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	York	1	1	2	2	1	1289.00	1319
Guy A. Leader (Pen 54)	York	7	3	1	1	2	1283.70	1272
Z. D. Horn	Wash. Co.	5	4	3	3	3	1227.55	1220
C. H. Baker	Fayette	6	5	7	6	4	1207.30	1205
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	14	8	6	5	5	1188.10	1243
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	13	11	5	7	6	1178.40	1138
Red Mount Farm	Mass.	19	26	24	10	7	1176.45	1134
John E. Matthew	York	4	6	8	4	8	1171.90	1195
Co-op. Breed. & Hatch. Co.	Ohio	40	32	26	16	9	1168.90	1132
Susquehanna Co. Breeders	Susq.	28	21	13	11	10	1159.00	1160

** Red Mount Farm is New Hampshire Red, Susquehanna Co. Breeders is White Plymouth Rock. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO MARCH 1ST, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. Per Doz.
October	63.17	17,330.85	18,995	17.87	19.58	22.2 oz.
November	66.70	18,321.55	19,211	19.08	20.01	23.1 oz.
December	69.77	20,533.45	20,764	21.39	21.63	23.8 oz.
January	70.99	21,366.70	21,128	22.26	22.01	24.2 oz.
February	70.34	19,334.25	18,908	20.14	19.70	24.5 oz.

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Farmers Plan Only Slight Changes In Cropping Program for 1934

Pennsylvania farmers are planning only slight changes in their field operations during 1934, judging from the Federal-State Crop Reports.

The acreage of corn, oats, potatoes and hay indicated for harvest this year is 4,735,000 compared to 4,818,000 in 1933. This is a decrease of 83,000 acres, or less than two percent. For each of the above crops, the indicated 1934 acreage is lower than the acreage harvested in any year since 1930.

While the potato acreage in Pennsylvania is indicated now as slightly less than a year ago, the total for the United States may be the largest since 1928.

The trend in barley acreage continues upward, the 1934 indications being for a harvest of 84,000 acres compared to 81,000 in 1933 and 60,000 in 1931.

A ten percent increase in tobacco acreage in Pennsylvania is expected which will bring the total plantings back to 27,800 acres, compared to 25,300 a year ago. The acreage in in 1932 was 42,100 and in 1931, 40,900.

Three New Markets Opened for Farmers

Three new farmer's retail markets have been opened during the past six months in important cities of the anthracite coal district, according to H. A. Hanemann, market analyst, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These markets which have opened in buildings previously used for theatres or automobile salesrooms and garages, are located at Pottsville, Hazleton and Kingston.

The consuming public of the three cities, although not accustomed by habit to the patronage of farmers' markets, has enthusiastically received the new markets, and the volume of business transacted by producers at these new centers has thus far exceeded expectations, Mr. Hanemann states. Poultrymen from counties such as Berks and Lancaster in particular, where it is customary to sell dressed poultry with entrails drawn and heads and legs removed (ready for the oven), have transacted an enormous volume of business at the new markets.

The opening of these three new markets, increases the total number of farmers' markets in Pennsylvania to 133. Seventy-three out of this total, are enclosed markets where most of the products are sold at retail, the remainder being open or curb markets where wholesale and retail transactions are made.

The fact that the number of farmers' markets in this State is slowly but steadily increasing augurs well for Pennsylvania agriculture, as it means that an important percentage of this State's farm products may still be sold direct from producer to consumer and thus give the producer a larger share of the consumer's dollar, marketing officials explain.

740 Beekeepers Given Special Warning About Their Illegal Hives

A special warning has been sent out by the apiary inspection division of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to 740 beekeepers in Pennsylvania who have not complied with the State law in keeping their bees in modern, movable frame hives.

State officials explain that a reinspection will be made of these apiaries beginning May 1 and that all bees found in illegal hives will be destroyed and the full penalty of the law invoked.

Apiary inspectors have found that Pennsylvania beekeepers in general realize the importance of inspection for diseases and that bees cannot be properly inspected when kept in the old type hives.

April is described as a very desirable time to purchase and assemble the equipment so that bees can be transferred to legal hives before the spring inspection.

Livestock Dealers Fail to Take Out 1934 State License

Many livestock dealers who were licensed under the State law to sell livestock in Pennsylvania in 1933, have failed to take out 1934 licenses, according to records in the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Bureau officials are advising all such dealers that to continue in business, they must be licensed unless they now come under one of the specific exemption provisions. The 1933 licenses were not good after December 31, 1933.

No fee is charged for a livestock dealer's license but a severe penalty is provided for disregarding the law. Section 8 of the Law, reads:

"Any person, association, partnership, corporation, or agent, violating, failing, or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction in a summary proceeding, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) or more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) and costs of prosecution, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten or more than thirty days."

A special check-up of all delinquent livestock dealers to determine their standing under the State law, will be made by field agents of the bureau of animal industry. In the meantime, those who have not procured their 1934 license, are warned to do so at once.

Pa. Apple Growers Receive Higher Prices

Pennsylvania apple growers received a premium price for their 1933 crop of ten cents a bushel or more over the average return to growers in any other leading apple state, records in the Pennsylvania bureau of markets, indicate. This is explained as due to the high quality of Pennsylvania fruit, to excellent home markets, to favorable demand from other states and to good prices received in foreign markets due to careful grading and certification.

Frequent reports have been received of Pennsylvania apples topping the sales in the principal domestic and foreign markets. One such report recently issued by the foreign service division of the United States bureau of agricultural economics, showed that Pennsylvania Ben Davis and Virginia York Imperial out-sold all other apples on the Hamburg market during a recent week, selling up to $6.95 a barrel.

Guide for Buyers of Field Seeds Published

A printed report giving important information on the laboratory examination of 2,500 samples of farm seed collected by inspectors who visited over 2,000 seed retailers during 1933, is now being distributed by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This report, officials explain, is being placed in the hands of farmers, cooperative associations, granges, etc., as a guide in the purchasing of seeds.

Full information is given on ninety samples which specifically violated the State Seed Law. A new feature of the report is a tabulation giving the names and addresses of all seed wholesalers showing the number of legal and illegal samples of seed originating from each. A similar tabulation is carried for retailers.

Through complete revision, the report has been reduced to a handy, sixteen-page booklet which can be secured free by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

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Botanist Warns That Certain Plants Growing In State Are Deadly Poisonous

A letter enclosing several roots was recently received from a physician in the western part of the Commonwealth by Dr. E. M. Gress, chief botanist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The physician explained that a man in his community had eaten some of the roots, suffered from severe convulsions, and died within about three hours. Dr. Gress identified the roots as unmistakeably those of water hemlock, one of the most deadly poisonous plants in Pennsylvania.

Every year such reports are recorded in Pennsylvania, the botanist explains, and still people will take chances on eating wild berries, roots and mushrooms which may prove poisonous. He explains that a safe rule to follow is never to eat any part of a wild plant without knowing definitely and with absolute certainty that it is not poisonous; for there are many plants in the State that are poisonous, some of course only slightly so while others are deadly.

"A piece of the root of water hemlock as large as a walnut will kill a cow," Dr. Gress asserts, "and a piece of the deadly amanita (a white mushroom) as large as a pea will kill a man."

It is not because of hunger that such chances are taken, he adds. It seems to be curiosity that prompts the eating of these poisonous wild plants.

More Canning Factories To Open In State

Reports being received by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicate that the canning season will see still further advances in the canning of fruits and vegetables in the Commonwealth. Several new factories are being operated this year for the first time, while others have taken on additional products.

Tomatoes are probably showing the greatest increase since the pack of last year is nearing depletion and partly because of the rapidly increasing demand for tomato juice.

It is estimated that approximately three-fourths of all tomatoes grown for canning plants will be delivered and sold on the basis of the U. S. grades under State inspection this year. This disinterested inspection by a third party insures the grower a fair price commensurated with the quality of the stock delivered and the canner receives the quality of goods for which he pays, State officials explain. The demand for cannery products inspectors has increased rapidly in the past few years and the coming season promises to exceed that of any year since the grading of canning crops was begun in 1927, they point out.

Crops Suffer From Severe Winter Weather

The April 1 condition of winter wheat in Pennsylvania was the second lowest on record, which dates back to 1909, according to the report issued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The percentage of winter wheat planted, which will be abandoned this year, promises to be greater than usual. A crop of 16,021,000 bushels is now in prospect, about one-third of a million bushels more than was harvested last year. Rye apparently came through the winter somewhat better than did wheat.

The unusually severe winter was hard on stone fruits. Peaches are reported to be a failure, or practically so, in most sections of the State, but it was too early on April 1, to approximate the extent of the damage and the crop may turn out better than expected. Young peach limbs have suffered considerable from freezing, especially in the northern and western parts of the State. There will be practically no sweet cherries, but sour cherries at this date still promise to be a good crop. So far, practically no damage to apples and pears has been reported.

About one-fifth of Pennsylvania's 1933 wheat crop and a little more than one-third of the corn and oats crops were still reported on farms April. 1. Stocks of both corn and wheat are slightly above the 1929-1933 average, but oats stocks are slightly lower.

Farm Wages Increase

Farm wages this year have advanced more than usual during the Spring season. Monthly wages with board on April 1, were reported at $20.25, and without board, $33.50. The daily rate was $1.25 with board and $1.70 without board. These wages are lower than in either New York or New Jersey. The supply of farm labor in Pennsylvania is still somewhat above normal while the demand is only three-fourths of normal.

Egg Laying Contest Makes Higher Records

The third Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest is making splendid records for contestants, an official report indicates. The records to the end of February places this contest as the largest and the first of all standard contests in the United States. The contest opened in October and to the end of March, has operated a total of 182 days. During this period, 88 individual birds have produced more than 150 eggs each. With 175 days to go before this contest closes, every one of these birds has a possibility of producing 300 eggs for the 357 day-period. The highest individual to April 1 has produced 176 eggs, or in other words, has failed to produce only six days of the whole period. The next highest producer has layed 171 eggs.

Of the 88 birds producing 150 or more eggs, 73 are Single Comb White Leghorns, six are Barred Plymouth Rocks, two are White Rocks, three are Rhode Island Reds and four are New Hampshire Reds. The highest individual producer is a Single Comb White Leghorn.

During the extreme cold weather, the production was maintained probably due to careful management and the fact that heat is supplied to maintain a uniform temperature. At the present time, the average production exceeds 70 percent and if maintained, will permit the Pennsylvania Contest to produce some remarkable records this year, officials believe.

2,500 TB Reactors Removed During Month

The latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, shows that cattle reacting to the tuberculin test, are being removed from herds at the rate of approximately 2,500 monthly.

During March, 68,431 cattle were TB tested in Pennsylvania, and of these, 2,524 reacted. In 855 herds comprising 5,190 cattle tested for the first time, 1,452 or approximately 28 percent reacted. On the other hand, in 4,843 herds, totalling 63,103 cattle which were up for retest, only 1,072 cattle or less than two percent reacted.

There are now 1,390,300 cattle under supervision for the control of tuberculosis in the State, and on April 1, all the herds in twenty townships in seven counties were awaiting the test. Fifty-five counties have been completely tested.

Meat Animal Prices Increase Substantially

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for principal agricultural products on March 15 was two points higher than a month previous, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Meat animal prices made the most pronounced gains during this period.

The purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmers' dollar increased from 76 to 77 compared with a decline from 64 to 63 for the entire country.

The March 15 average prices with February 15 and pre-war comparisons, follow:

Commodity	March 1910-'14	Feb. 1934	March 1934
Wheat per bu.	1.00	.88	.89
Corn per bu.	.69	.57	.59
Oats per bu.	.49	.43	.44
Barley per bu.	.70	.57	.56
Rye per bu.	.79	.67	.66
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.50	.53
Potatoes per bu.	.74	.95	1.10
Hay per ton	16.55	10.00	9.60
Apples per bu.	.89	1.00	1.10
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.08	4.65	5.00
Beef cattle per 100 lbs	6.20	4.30	4.45
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	6.00	6.50
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.98	3.55	3.65
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.56	6.60	6.90
Milk cows per head	51.44	47.00	46.00
Horses per head	175.00	125.00	126.00
Mules per head	....	122.00	127.00
Chickens per lb.	.133	.130	.139
Turkeys per lb.	..	.19	.19
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.68	1.75	1.75
Butter per lb.	.31	.23	.24
Butterfat per lb.	..	.22	.25
Eggs per doz.	.23	.208	.189
Wool per lb.	.226	.29	.30

FARM PRICE INDEX

	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	76	76
Grain	100	78	78
Fruits and vegetables	100	101	108
Meat animals	100	64	65
Dairy products	100	77	79
Chickens and eggs	100	77	72
Unclassified	100	62	58
PENNSYLVANIA	100	90	92
Grain	100	86	88
Fruits and vegetables	100	125	142
Meat animals	100	68	72
Dairy products	100	101	102
Chickens and eggs	100	85	80
Unclassified	100	65	63
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	119	120
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	64	63
Pennsylvania	100	76	77

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to March 1st, with Monthly Rank**

	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Points To Date	Eggs To Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 54)	York	7	3	1	1	2	1	1548.90	1523
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	York	1	1	2	2	1	2	1548.05	1576
C. H. Baker	Fayette	6	5	7	6	4	3	1475.60	1463
Z. D. Horn	Wash. Co.	5	4	3	3	3	4	1469.10	1458
Red Mount Farm	Mass.	19	26	24	10	7	5	1437.30	1375
Co-op. Breed. & Hatch. Co.	Ohio	40	32	26	16	9	6	1436.40	1378
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	14	8	6	5	5	7	1435.65	1490
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	13	11	5	7	6	8	1425.35	1369
Flying Horse Farm	Mass.	46	27	18	13	12	9	1407.40	1389
Matthew's Leghorn Farm	York	11	9	9	8	11	10	1405.60	1416

** Red Mount Farm is New Hampshire Red, Flying Horse Farm is Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO APRIL 1st, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. Per Doz.
October	63.17	17,330.85	18,995	17.87	19.58	22.2 oz.
November	66.70	18,321.55	19,211	19.08	20.01	23.1 oz.
December	69.77	20,533.45	20,764	21.39	21.63	23.8 oz.
January	70.99	21,366.70	21,128	22.26	22.01	24.2 oz.
February	70.34	19,334.25	18,908	20.14	19.70	24.5 oz.
March	69.66	21,270.65	20,730	22.16	21.59	24.5 oz.

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Pennsylvania Leads All States in Value of Chickens on Farms

Pennsylvania led the States in value of chickens on farms January 1 this year, according to estimates of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture.

Additional statistics show that Pennsylvania stood second in the value of chickens raised during 1933, ranked second in the value of eggs and third in the value of chickens sold from farms, and placed third in cash income realized from the sale of chickens and eggs.

During the past year, 24,800,000 chickens were raised on Pennsylvania farms of which 16,939,000 were sold at an estimated income of $8,470,000. A total of 126,100,000 dozen eggs valued at $22,205,000 were produced and of these, 101,300,000 dozen were sold at an estimated return of $17,835,000. The total cash income from poultry in 1933, therefore, was $26,305,000.

Normally, the Pennsylvania farmers' cash income from chickens is from fifteen to twenty percent of the total realized from agricultural production, states Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, in emphasizing the importance of the poultry industry to the Pennsylvania farmer.

Estimates Show 1933 County Grain Crops

Estimates by counties showing the 1933 grain crops by counties have been prepared and will be issued in bulletin form by June 1 along with other important agricultural statistics, according to the division of crop reporting and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These estimates include acreage, acre yield, production, price and total value of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat.

The statistics show that of the fifty-million-bushel corn crop, counties producing more than a million bushels each, in order of rank, were: Lancaster, York, Chester, Berks, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, Bucks, Lebanon, Westmoreland, Montgomery, Washington, Lycoming, Dauphin and Bedford. Lancaster also led in acreage, yield and total value of the crop. The average acre yield in Pennsylvania was 39.5 bushels compared to 22.8 bushels for the entire country.

One-fourth of the State's 15,678,000 wheat crop was produced in Lancaster, York and Franklin Counties last year, the estimates show. The average acre yield for the State was 18 bushels compared to 12.4 for the United States, and the average price was ten cents a bushel higher here than for the entire country.

Oats is one of the most evenly distributed grain crops grown in the Commonwealth, all sections contributing an important share to the 20,800-000 bushel crop of 1933. However, Berks was by far the leading County, with a production one and one-half times as great as any other.

The growing of barley is on the increase, with the southern half of the State showing substantial gains in 1933 over the previous year.

Franklin County leads in the production of rye. Franklin and Berks together grew over one-sixth of the total in the Commonwealth in 1933.

Pennsylvania, with one-third of the Nation's production, raised the largest buckwheat crop of any State during the past year. The principal counties in growing the crop are, in order of rank: Bradford, Tioga, Somerset, Indiana, Crawford, Jefferson, Erie and Clearfield.

Date of Next State Farm Show Set For Jan. 21-25, 1935

At a recent meeting of the State Farm Show Commission, the date for the nineteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show was set for January 21-25, 1935.

Preliminary plans for this exhibition are now being made by the Commission cooperating with the Show committees representing more than thirty state-wide agricultural organizations.

Owners May Be At Fault In Loss From Livestock Diseases

Most, if not all, diseases of livestock and poultry are preventable, asserts Dr. T. E. Munce, director, Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry, in a statement issued here in which he explains the responsibilities of livestock owners in disease prevention.

Plans and procedures have been formulated by the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, which if properly carried out will effectually prevent and eradicate transmissible diseases of animals including poultry, he states, adding that, "It is not reasonable on the part of owners, however, to expect diseases to prevent and eradicate themselves. Owners have an indispensable part to play in establishing and keeping their herds and flocks on a healthy basis. No one else can substitute for the owner or his manager in the field of disease prevention and eradication.

"A machine to profitably function must be in good mechanical repair," he points out. "So with an animal, to function profitably, it must be in good physical repair. That being the case, it is of the utmost importance to agriculture that the herds and flocks which are so essential to it, should be free of disease."

Five Day Old Calf Reacts to TB Test

The importance of tuberculin testing all cattle in a herd, regardless of age, is demonstrated as the result of an initial tuberculin test applied to a herd located in York County, states a report from the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry.

The herd, consisting of eight head of cattle, was tested February 21-24, 1934 which resulted in four cattle giving a positive reaction to the test. A five-day old calf and the dam of the calf both reacted along with two other cows.

The reactors were slaughtered under Federal Inspection on March 9, 1934, and the post-mortem examination disclosed lesions of tuberculosis in each animal. The calf and its dam were generalized cases of tuberculosis, and were condemned and tanked as unfit for food purposes.

Some have complained about the requirement for tuberculin testing calves especially those coming into Pennsylvania from other states, officials explain. The results obtained in this case proved that a young five-day old calf will not only react to tuberculin, if tuberculous, but is capable of becoming a generalized case of tuberculosis as well.

Tent Caterpillars Infest Many Trees

The apple tree tent caterpillar is hatching in large numbers in many parts of the Commonwealth, according to entomologists of the State bureau of plant industry. During the latter part of April and the first of May, the small worms form their tents out on the small limbs of trees and send out silken threads to the developing leaves upon which they feed. This insect feeds on a large number of trees, but usually does most damage to apple, wild cherry and plum.

The best way to control this pest is to kill it with a spray made up of arsenate of lead, one and a half (1½) pounds to fifty (50) gallons of water; or a dust composed of fifteen (15) pounds of arsenate of lead in eighty-five (85) pounds of hydrated lime. Either of these poisons should be applied at once. The small worms are easier to poison than are the larger ones.

Another effective control is to crush the worms while they are congregated in their tents, which is usually the case on wet, cool days. One or two days spent in crushing the caterpillars will do much toward cleaning the community of this pest, entomologists believe.

Much good will result from the collection of egg masses. These masses are on the smaller limbs. This work, however, must be done through the winter season. Schools and scout organizations have in some communities given excellent service in this work. The Phoenixville School this year collected several hundred thousand eggs.

Where wild cherry is a weed plant, it is suggested that it be cut out and burned, thus doing away with one favored host plant.

New Rules Drafted On Animal Shipping

A complete codification of all State regulations governing the admission of livestock into Pennsylvania, has been completed by the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This was done, Dr. T. E. Munce, bureau director explains, as a convenience to livestock shippers and in the interest of full protection to Pennsylvania flocks and herds.

The new regulation which carries some changes from existing rules was approved by Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, April 5, and will become effective May 1, 1934.

The most important change is that tuberculin tested and untested areas in Pennsylvania are treated alike insofar as the receipt of livestock from other states is concerned. This was done to facilitate enforcement of the regulation and because there is such a high percentage of tested herds in untested areas, officials explain.

A copy of the codified rules can be secured by addressing a request to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., asking for Regulation No. 528.

Retires After Long Service In Department

Mary E. Chadwick, Harrisburg, an employe in the bureau of foods and chemistry, retired April 15, after over twenty-six years of continued service in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Miss Chadwick came with the Department, October 21, 1907.

Upon her departure, Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the bureau, commended Miss Chadwick for her long, faithful service, and the Bureau's office force gave her attractive presents as tokens of their esteem. Miss Chadwick will continue to reside in Harrisburg.

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Modern Transportation Aids Quick Spread of Plant Pests Throughout The World

Entomologists, pathologists, plant growers and quarantine officials are sometimes accused of being overly anxious about the risk involved in the introduction of foreign pests and the spread of pests in our own country, states R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

It is perhaps not generally known, he explains, that all countries in which horticulture has reached an advanced stage, recognize the menace of foreign pests and maintain restrictive measures against them. The one point of view which seems to be generally recognized is that the only effective way to avoid these pests is to keep out or at least drastically restrict the importation of host plants and other carriers of these pests.

Many of our people, he adds, may be surprised to know that France, England and several other countries restrict imports of American potatoes on account of Colorado potato beetle; grape vines because of grape philloxera; practically all types of nursery stock and most fruits because of San Jose Scale; and other fruit and ornamental pests.

Just recently it was reported that three Colorado potato beetles, one of which was alive, were found near the mouth of the Thames River in England and the Government acted immediately to prevent further spread by spraying all potatoes within several miles and fumigating the soil where the beetles were found.

Many Pests Imported

If one were to list the hundred most destructive insect and disease pests of farm, garden, greenhouse and orchard crops in this country, at least fifty percent of them could be traced to foreign lands, Mr. Bell asserts. This group would include such well-known insects and diseases as the Hessian fly, San Jose scale, codling moth, oriental fruit moth, chestnut blight, Japanese beetle, potato blight, potato wart, gipsy moth, corn borer, red mite and various forms of aphis or plant lice.

The average citizen may not appreciate the rapidity with which plant pests spread over the country even during the early days when transportation was less of a factor and an insect or disease had to depend largely on its own natural means of getting about. When one considers that the San Jose scale came to the United States in the seventies on a few plants sent from one friend to another and by 1900 had spread over the entire country, it is not difficult to visualize what could happen today with millions of automobiles, trucks, airplanes, ships and trains carrying products from coast to coast and continent to continent. Every citizen should in some way be brought to realize the tremendous significance of this situation and the bearing it undoubtedly has on the ever-increasing menace of these pests. This is particularly significant in the case of recently introduced pests such as Japanese beetle, Dutch elm disease and gipsy moth which in the absence of natural enemies (parasites) may run riot until parasites can be introduced, until native species adapt themselves to an attack on the new invader, or until artificial control methods are developed.

"These are fundamental reasons," the plant industry official concludes, "why we find every State in the Union, in fact every civilized country in the world, paying more attention to ways and means of preventing or offsetting this advantage given to pests by our modern methods of transportation. Take the Japanese beetle and gipsy moth for example: While restrictive measures have not entirely prevented them from spreading, their progress has been decidedly checked and holding them within a limited area, has facilitated establishment of parasites and given time for the development of control measures.

Public Cooperation Necessary

"Our people are urged to keep this warning constantly in mind when planning to secure plants from a distance, particularly from foreign countries, and take no chances on paying good money for stock which may be not only a disappointment but a menace to the individual and his community. Facilities have been provided in all the States for protecting the purchaser of such material but one should always make sure that all requirements have been satisfied by the producer or seller."

Farm Prices Drop Slightly in April

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important agricultural products declined slightly between March 15 and April 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Wheat, hogs, veal calves, sheep, butter, eggs and wool were reported as selling lower.

The Pennsylvania index was 91 on April 15, compared to the country-wide index of 74.

The April 15 average prices with March 15 and pre-war comparisons, follow:

Commodity	April 1910-'14	March 1934	April 1934
Wheat per bu.	1.00	.89	.88
Corn per bu.	.70	.59	.59
Oats per bu.	.50	.44	.45
Barley per bu.	.68	.56	.56
Rye per bu.	.79	.66	.67
Buckwheat per bu.	.70	.53	.53
Potatoes per bu.	.75	1.10	1.10
Hay per ton	16.85	9.60	9.70
Apples per bu.	.95	1.10	1.15
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.28	5.00	4.85
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.46	4.45	4.65
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.70	6.50	6.00
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.16	3.65	3.50
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.82	6.90	6.90
Milk cows per head	53.40	46.00	47.00
Horses per head	178.80	126.00	132.00
Mules per head	....	127.00	131.00
Chickens per lb.	.138	.139	.142
Turkeys per lb.	....	.19	.19
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.58	1.75	1.75
Butter per lb.	.30	.24	.23
Butterfat per lb.	....	.25	.25
Eggs per doz.	.184	.189	.164
Wool per lb.	.228	.30	.29

	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES	100	76	74
Grain	100	78	77
Fruits and vegetables	100	108	105
Meat animals	100	65	63
Dairy products	100	79	76
Chickens and eggs	100	72	70
Unclassified	100	58	56
PENNSYLVANIA	100	92	91
Grain	100	88	87
Fruits and vegetables	100	142	144
Meat animals	100	72	72
Dairy products	100	102	102
Chickens and eggs	100	80	73
Unclassified	100	63	63
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	120	120
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	63	62
Pennsylvania	100	77	76

Dog Control Is Local Police Duty

There is no good reason why any property owner who makes every effort to have an attractive lawn and ornamental plantings should be troubled by dogs of careless owners, asserts dog law enforcement officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

In a letter addressed to all Mayors and Burgesses in the Commonwealth, Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the Bureau, points out that the Pennsylvania Dog Law clearly and specifically charges local police officials with the duty to take action when dogs are found running at large, and that when local conditions warrant, there is nothing in the State Dog Law to prevent Councils from passing ordinances covering the control of dogs.

"Please issue orders to your police to carry out their duties under the Dog Law," the State official advises. "This is especially urgent now since stray dogs seem to be increasing and reports indicate considerable damage being caused to lawns and gardens as well as a large number of persons being bitten by such dogs."

Local officials are reminded in the letter that the majority of citizens will appreciate and support any action which the local Government may take along these lines for the protection of their citizens and property.

Too many local officials and police have the habit of passing the responsibility to the State, when they themselves are the ones charged under the Law to control stray dogs, it is found.

1800 Farmers Win At State Farm Show

Every county in Pennsylvania is represented in the list of farmers who won $29,246.75 in premiums at the recent State Farm Show, according to a tabulation made by the Show management.

There were 3,168 exhibitors in the 21 competitive departments and of these, 1,801 won prizes. This compares with 2,692 exhibitors and 1,538 prize winners in the 1933 Show. Since only the poultry department is open to outside exhibitors, the proportion of entries from other States was relatively small. Farmers in every section of the Commonwealth took a prominent part in the exhibition. Lancaster County led in number of exhibitors and winners, but York County led in the amount of premium money received.

The fact that every county had prize winning exhibitors at the Show and that two-thirds of them had at least twenty exhibitors on the list, fully demonstrates the statewide character of the Exposition, Director Light says.

The tabulation showing the number of exhibitors, prize winners and total premium payments by counties, follows:

County	Exhibitors	Prize Winners	Amount Paid
Adams	39	15	$194.00
Allegheny	27	15	114.00
Armstrong	39	9	31.00
Beaver	3	2	440.00
Bedford	25	16	510.00
Berks	58	37	840.00
Blair	42	20	333.00
Bradford	28	19	148.00
Bucks	99	50	1,598.00
Butler	83	43	524.00
Cambria	55	26	142.00
Cameron	14	5	34.00
Carbon	45	23	141.00
Centre	50	28	508.00
Chester	181	81	1,942.00
Clarion	8	6	41.00
Clearfield	36	20	95.00
Clinton	33	26	301.00
Columbia	28	19	147.00
Crawford	37	16	84.00
Cumberland	150	81	892.00
Dauphin	112	81	716.00
Delaware	17	9	242.00
Elk	26	8	42.00
Erie	62	39	237.00
Fayette	20	13	82.00
Forest	16	6	23.00
Franklin	78	60	971.75
Fulton	2	2	12.00
Greene	33	14	402.00
Huntingdon	6	5	196.00
Indiana	16	7	52.00
Jefferson	29	23	284.00
Juniata	8	5	47.00
Lackawanna	15	12	157.00
Lancaster	305	157	2,091.00
Lawrence	19	8	1,302.00
Lebanon	120	74	1,104.00
Lehigh	63	51	1,002.00
Luzerne	34	15	86.50
Lycoming	31	24	132.00
McKean	9	4	46.00
Mercer	32	23	1,414.00
Mifflin	27	17	74.25
Monroe	12	7	41.00
Montgomery	60	37	742.00
Montour	2	2	22.00
Northampton	74	54	702.00
Northumberland	98	43	314.00
Perry	49	22	86.00
Philadelphia	14	12	137.00
Pike	8	4	40.00
Potter	50	34	338.50
Schuylkill	57	27	112.00
Snyder	17	6	42.00
Somerset	24	17	108.25
Sullivan	37	25	194.00
Susquehanna	30	12	208.00
Tioga	42	18	647.25
Union	35	26	449.50
Venango	14	6	41.00
Warren	19	9	38.00
Washington	41	27	621.00
Wayne	11	9	370.00
Westmoreland	17	6	103.00
Wyoming	16	14	58.00
York	239	131	3,523.75
Other States	42	39	534.00
Total	3,168	1,801	$29,246.75

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70,000 More Dogs Licensed As Drive Is Made For Observing Law

Almost 70,000 more dog licenses were issued by the county treasurers during the first three months this year than during the corresponding period a year ago, according to the monthly report of the dog law enforcement division, Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry. The total to April 1 this year was 430,678 compared to 362,432 in the corresponding months of 1933.

A vigorous campaign of enforcement and publicity by dog law enforcement agents throughout the State, together with a better financial condition among dog owners, has been responsible for the increase in the number of properly licensed dogs, officials explain.

Other information contained in the Dog Law report indicates that 580 kennels have been licensed, 6,374 uncontrolled dogs killed by police officers for which they received pay from the Commonwealth, 1,419 prosecutions made, and 444 damage claims amounting to $4,685.93, investigated and paid.

The number of dog licenses issued by counties to April 1 this year is reported as follows:

Adams, 3,339; Allegheny, 25,848; Armstrong, 7,295; Beaver, 6,901; Bedford, 5,560; Berks, 15,740; Blair, 10,046; Bradford, 5,400; Bucks, 5,880; Butler, 7,348.

Cambria, 14,257; Cameron, 450; Carbon, 3,699; Centre, 4,322; Chester, 7,899; Clarion, 4,014; Clearfield, 5,853; Clinton, 2,681; Columbia, 4,786; Crawford, 7,258; Cumberland, 6,111.

Dauphin, 10,347; Delaware, 6,650; Elk, 2,352; Erie, 8,640; Fayette, 13,256; Forest, 756; Franklin, 5,675; Fulton, 1,759; Greene, 4,600; Huntingdon, 4,744.

Indiana, 7,288; Jefferson, 4,788, Juniata, 1,662; Lackawana, 8,667; Lancaster, 15,050; Lawrence, 4,968; Lebanon, 5,063; Lehigh, 8,298; Luzerne, 12,997; Lycoming, 6,855; McKean, 3,340; Mercer, 6,995; Mifflin, 2,479; Monroe, 2,946; Montgomery, 11,651; Montour, 850.

Northampton, 9,449; Northumberland, 5,285; Perry, 3,504; Pike, 1,208; Potter, 1,931; Schuylkill, 10,238; Snyder, 1,490; Somerset, 8,304; Sullivan, 871; Susquehanna, 4,345.

Tioga, 3,779; Union, 1,273; Venango, 6,150; Warren, 3,511; Washington, 14,225; Wayne, 4,029; Westmoreland, 19,506; Wyoming, 2,048; York, 12,169.

Rapid Progress in Gipsy Moth Fight

The painstaking campaign to eradicate the dreaded Gipsy moth from its "settlement" in the hills and valleys centering in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, is making remarkable progress, according to entomologists of the Pennsylvania bureau of plant industry.

This infestation was discovered accidentally in July, 1932 by a college student collecting specimens for his course in entomology. Immediately, the best trained and experienced workers of the State and Federal Governments were ordered to the scene. Full cooperation of all agencies concerned, soon resulted in a vigorous attack being planned on this insect which is regarded as one of the most destructive to orchard, ornamental and forest vegetation ever encountered in this country. Also, in the New England states where the moth has been present for a great many years, it has been discovered that the insect proves most annoying to humans especially in summer resort sections.

New Infestations Found

Efforts in 1933 were to a large extent concentrated on the heavily infested area. Tons of poisonous spray were applied and every other practical means of eradication followed out. This work proved an outstanding success, entomologists report. In fact, the infestation throughout this treated area has now been reduced to what is described as "scattered colonies." A widespread search for new infestations was undertaken during the fall, winter and spring of this year. From twenty to forty crews comprising 126 to 470 men scouted twenty-seven townships surrounding the central areas of infestation. As a result, sixty-five scattered new colonies were discovered in Carbon, Monroe, Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wayne Counties. These "finds" which are mainly to the east and southeast of the old infestation, indicate to entomologists that the wind is an important factor in Gipsy moth spread.

The 1934 control program will be changed somewhat from the previous year in that the outlying colonies will be given special attention officials explain. "Spot spraying" will be undertaken to eradicate all isolated infestations. Thirty high-powered spraying machines will be utilized in this work and it is estimated that seventy tons of arsenate of lead will be applied during the season.

A special plea is being made for all livestock owners in the sprayed area to keep their animals away from the poisoned foliage resulting from the spraying operations.

Cooperation Commended

Officials in charge of this insect eradication project express the greatest admiration for the fine way in which the people living in the affected area have cooperated. With the continued wholehearted support of all agencies now cooperating, it is confidently believed that the job of freeing Pennsylvania of this destructive pest can be accomplished within a reasonable number of years.

Potato Crop Estimates Show Leading Counties

Lehigh, Lancaster, York, Somerset and Berks—five of the leading potato growing counties in the United States—produced almost one-third of the Pennsylvania crop last year, county estimates made by the State Department of Agriculture, indicate.

Lehigh still retains the honor of being the leading potato county in the Commonwealth, but Somerset with a record average acre yield of 170 bushels last year, is rapidly coming to the front. In fact, almost three times as many potatoes were produced there last year as in 1924.

The average acre yield of potatoes in Pennsylvania in 1933 was 113 bushels compared to 100 bushels for the entire country.

Pennsylvania ranked second among all the States in value of potatoes produced last year. The price received averaged 90 cents a bushel compared to 45 cents a year before, and an average of 70 cents for the United States. The county average price received varied from 62 cents in Potter to $1.19 in Greene. The value of the 21,300,000-bushel crop was estimated at $19,200,000, or one-twelfth of the total for the entire United States production.

State Adopts Rule To Keep Excessive Air From Ice Cream

Standards for ice cream which make unlawful, excessive amounts of air in this product and other similar frozen confections, have been adopted in Pennsylvania and will become effective May 15, according to Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

These standards require 1.8 pounds of total food solids in a gallon of ice cream and the gallon must weigh 4.75 pounds, he explains. A quart of ice cream must, therefore, weigh one (1) pound and three (3) ounces, and a pint, nine and a half (9½) ounces.

These new regulations were promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, after their provisions had been fully agreed to by the Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Dr. Kellogg points out that the standards for butterfat content and total milk solids in ice cream as fixed by the law, will be in effect as heretofore.

The new standards will make it possible for all consumers of ice cream in Pennsylvania to obtain these products with a normal overrun instead of sometimes obtaining considerable excess overrun due to inclusion of air resulting from the agitation process of freezing, he states.

The State officials make clear, in this connection, that the ice cream made by the majority of manufacturers cooperating with the Commonwealth's pure food bureau, has not, seriously varied from the new specifications.

TIMELY FARM BULLETINS

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has the following timely publications, any one of which will be sent free to persons making a request:

Bulletins No. 432, "Insect Pests of the Household;" 441, "Rose Insects and Diseases;" 448, "Pennsylvania Weeds;" 469, "European Corn Borer in Pennsylvania;" 473, "The Japanese Beetle in Pennsylvania;" 477, "The Oriental Fruit Moth;" 481, The Hessian Fly in Pennsylvania;" 489, "The Mexican Bean Beetle;" 508, "Preservation of Wild Flowers in Pennsylvania."

Requests should be addressed to Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., May 24, 1934 — No. 16

Low Milk Prices Cause Drop In Cooperative Business During 1933

Statistics gathered by the bureau of markets, State Department of Agriculture, show that Pennsylvania farmers transacted a total business of $26,916,946 through their cooperative buying and selling associations in 1933, as compared with $30,836,619 in 1932. Sales by cooperatives in 1933 were 12.7 percent smaller in value than in 1932 and for the first time in many years the total volume of products handled by agricultural cooperatives was smaller than in the preceding year. The decrease in volume is attributable entirely to the decline in the amount of milk marketed last year, as the volume and value of all other farm products marketed and supplies purchased was larger in 1933 than the year before.

Milk marketing associations in 1933, accounted for only 65 percent of the total farmers cooperative business in Pennsylvania, as compared with 75 percent of the total in 1932. The total tonnage of milk handled by cooperatives in 1933 was 560,769 tons against 641,615 tons in 1932, a decrease of 12.6 percent in volume, but the total value of milk marketed by cooperatives in 1933 was $17,603,930 as compared with $22,968,218 the year before, a decline of 23.4 percent. These figures illustrate clearly that prices for milk during 1933 were considerably lower than in 1932, even though the 1932 price was much below that of the preceding three years, and this unfavorable market price undoubtedly accounts for the smaller volume of milk handled through cooperatives.

The tonnage of fruits and vegetables handled by cooperative associations in 1933 was 17.8 percent smaller than in the preceding year, principally because of smaller crops, but the value of the smaller tonnage marketed in 1933 was 21.8 percent greater than the larger tonnage handled by cooperatives in 1932. Livestock marketing associations marketed practically the same number of head of livestock in 1933 as in the year before, but because of lower prices the value of the livestock sold was 17.4 percent less than in 1932. Egg marketing associations in 1933 handled two and one-half times the volume of eggs sold in 1932 and the value of the eggs sold by them was 240 percent of the 1932 sales. Wool marketing associations enjoyed a very good business year in 1933, as their volume was 70 percent greater than in the previous year and the value of sales was 173 percent higher than in 1932.

In 1933, the marketing of farm products comprised 76.38 percent of all business transacted by Pennsylvania farmers through their cooperative corporations and the purchasing of farm supplies amounted to 23.62 percent of the total. The value of milk and milk products sold was $17,603,930 or 65.40 percent of the total business; the sales of fruits and vegetables equalled $2,180,000 in value or 8.10 percent of the total; egg sales amounted to $546,991 or 2.03 percent of the whole; livestock sales equalled $139,031 or .52 percent of the total and the value of wool marketed by incorporated organizations was $89,936 or 0.33 percent of all sales.

Purchases of farm supplies for producers by cooperative buying organizations amounted to $6,357,058 in 1933 as compared to $5,648,666 in the previous year, a gain of 12.5 percent and the purchasing of farm supplies accounted for 23.62 percent of all agricultural cooperative business in Pennsylvania during 1933. The tonnages of feed, fertilizers, seeds, lime, spray materials, etc., handled by buying associations in 1933 totalled 226,326 tons against 210,731 tons in 1932, an increase of 7.4 percent. The 1933 tonnage of farm supplies handled by purchasing associations was the largest tonnage ever distributed by cooperatives in this State in one year.

At the close of 1933, the total Pennsylvania membership of agricultural cooperatives consisted of 58,310 farmers or 3,900 more than at the end of 1932, a gain of 7.2 percent. Interstate cooperative associations had a total membership in this State of 47,099 producers at the close of 1933 against 43,841 at the end of the previous year, an increase of 7.4 percent. Local associations had 11,211 members on December 31, 1933, as compared with 10,569 members a year before, a gain of 6.0 percent.

The accompanying table gives the 1933 statistics with 1932 comparisons:

VALUE AND VOLUME OF COMMODITIES SOLD BY COOPERATIVES

	1933			1932		
	Sales	% Total	Volume	Sales	% Total	Volume
Milk and milk products	$17,603,930	65.40	560,769 tons	$22,968,218	74.48	641,615 tons
Fruits and vegetables	2,180,000	8.10	16,885 tons	1,789,101	5.80	20,548 tons
Eggs	546,991	2.03	2,298,237 dozen	229,363	0.74	893,778 dozen
Livestock	139,031	0.52	11,943 head**	168,366	0.55	12,029 head**
*Wool	89,936	0.33	305,486 lbs.	32,905	0.11	179,511 lbs.
Farm supplies	6,357,058	23.62	226,326 tons	5,648,666	18.32	210,731 tons
	$26,916,946	100.00		$30,836,619	100.00	

** Two thirds sheep, remainder beef and dairy cattle.
* These figures represent about 45 percent of wool pooled in this State, the remainder being sold by unincorporated associations.

Hay Continues As Valuable Field Crop

Hay was the most valuable field crop grown in Pennsylvania last year, with corn taking second place, according to the State Department of Agriculture. The total value of the hay crop was estimated at $32,600,000, or about one-fourth of the value of all farm crops grown in the Commonwealth. However, since most of the hay is fed to livestock on farms where produced, direct cash income from hay is less than that from many other farm enterprises.

Pennsylvania is one of the seven greatest hay producing states, the crop last year amounting to 3,107,000 tons. In value of hay, Pennsylvania outranks all but two other States. A significant fact is that southeastern Pennsylvania was the birthplace of the American hay industry since farmers in this area were the first to cultivate timothy and clover.

The twenty leading counties in order of their hay production are: Bradford, Lancaster, Tioga, Susquehanna, Crawford, York, Erie, Chester Westmoreland, Wayne, Berks, Washington, Mercer, Butler, Somerset, Franklin, Bucks, Indiana, Potter and Lycoming.

Production of Maple Sugar, Sirup Declines

Pennsylvania was one of the four leading states in the production of maple products during the 1934 season, according to estimates announced by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. These four states, with their production in terms of pounds of maple sugar are: Vermont, 8,549,000; New York, 5,628,000; Ohio, 2,189,000; and Pennsylvania, 1,675,000.

Slightly fewer trees were tapped in Pennsylvania this year than in 1933 and 10,000 fewer gallons of sirup were made. The amount of sugar produced was 25,000 pounds less than last year.

The total production of maple products was estimated at 83,000 pounds of sugar and 199,000 gallons of sirup from 657,000 trees.

The counties which contributed most to the industry in the Commonwealth are: Somerset, Crawford, Erie and Tioga.

Veteran State Pure Food Official Dies

Robert M. Simmers, 89, for thirty-one years general food agent for the State bureau of foods and chemistry, in Philadelphia, died recently in Phoenixville.

He entered the employ of the State in 1894 and was largely responsible for breaking up the notorious oleomargaine and rotten egg rackets in Philadelphia a generation ago. He was retired July 15, 1925. His outstanding service in the interest of the public, has been widely recognized by pure food officials.

14 States Declared Free of Bovine TB

Fourteen states have been declared modified accredited areas in connection with the Nationwide campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, according to the latest report from the United States Department of Agriculture. This signifies that in these States the infection has been reduced to less than one-half of one percent of all cattle. The latest State to be so recognized was Washington. The States previously accredited, are: North Carolina, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Idaho, North Dakota, Nevada, New Hampshire, Utah, Kentucky and West Virginia.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to May 1st, With Monthly Rank**

	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 54)	York	7	3	1	1	2	1	1	1809.55	1769
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	York	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1801.55	1824
C. H. Baker	Fayette	6	5	7	6	4	3	3	1725.60	1702
Z. D. Horn	Wash. Co.	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	1711.65	1689
Red Mount Farm	Mass.	19	26	24	10	7	5	5	1699.80	1616
Co-op. Breed. & Hatch. Co.	Ohio	40	32	26	16	9	6	6	1691.75	1612
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	14	8	6	5	5	7	7	1685.55	1744
Foreman Poultry Farm	Michigan	13	11	5	7	6	8	8	1657.50	1586
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	16	27	16	18	16	14	9	1645.20	1696
John E. Matthew	York	4	6	8	4	8	11	10	1640.85	1669

** Red Mount Farm is New Hampshire Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Record to May 1st, for Entire Contest

	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. Per Doz.
October	63.17	17,330.85	18,995	17.87	19.58	22.2 oz.
November	66.70	18,321.55	19,211	19.08	20.01	23.1 oz.
December	69.77	20,533.45	20,764	21.39	21.63	23.8 oz.
January	70.99	21,366.70	21,128	22.26	22.01	24.2 oz.
February	70.34	19,334.25	18,908	20.14	19.70	24.5 oz.
March	69.66	21,270.65	20,730	22.16	21.59	24.5 oz.
April	67.23	19,935.00	19,362	20.77	20.17	24.6 oz.

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Cash Income From Dairy Products Increases To $72,407,000 In 1933

Cash income realized from the sale of milk by Pennsylvania farmers in 1933 was over a million and a half dollars greater than in 1932, according to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The 1933 total was $72,407,000 compared to $70,648,000 the year previous.

Milk produced on farms in the Commonwealth last year amounted to 4,422 million pounds of which 407 million pounds were used as milk or cream on farms where produced, 367 million pounds were utilized for making butter on farms, 106 million pounds were fed to calves, 182 million pounds were skimmed or separated for sale of butterfat, 725 million pounds were retailed as milk or cream by producers, and 2,635 million pounds were wholesaled. Pennsylvania leads all States in the amount of milk and cream retailed by farm producers.

Slightly more milk was produced in 1933, more dairy products were utilized on farms where produced, more milk was separated on farms for sale of butterfat, and less milk was retailed than in 1932.

Pennsylvania ranks third among all the States in cash income from dairy products being exceeded only by Wisconsin and New York.

The Pennsylvania farm price of milk was estimated at $1.92 in 1933 compared to $1.88 in 1932. These prices are about 50 percent higher than the corresponding averages for the entire country.

Livestock Estimates Show Leading Counties

County livestock estimates recently compiled by the State Department of Agriculture, indicate that the decrease in number of swine since January 1, 1933 and the increase in number of sheep have been shared by most counties. Likewise, practically every county experienced a slight reduction in number of horses. In the number of dairy cows, fifty-two counties showed an increase, and fifteen a decrease.

York leads in total number of swine, mules and chickens on farms; Greene in sheep; and Lancaster in horses and dairy cattle.

The value of eggs, milk, wool and honey produced on farms in the State last year has been estimated at $108,250,000 with Lancaster, Chester and York leading in county totals.

17-Year Locusts to Appear In Western Pa.

The 17-year locusts will appear in certain parts of western Pennsylvania, western New York and eastern Ohio, during the latter part of May and in June this year, according to entomologists of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Officially known as Brood VIII, they were last observed during 1917.

Counties likely to be visited include, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Crawford, Fayette, Forest, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, Snyder, Venango, Washington and Westmoreland. In some of these counties they will appear in great swarms while in others they may be quite scarce. It is requested that records of this insect be forwarded to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., or to the United States Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.

During 1935, Pennsylvania will have but few of these periodical appearing insects while in 1936, Brood X, one of the largest of our known broods is expected to cover the eastern half of the State.

Plan For Big Year In Poultry Selection

Plans have been made by the Pennsylvania bureau of markets in anticipation of the record year in poultry standardization work. Last year 260,000 birds were individually handed and selected for breed type and egg production and even more are expected to be entered this year. The purpose of this work is to make available in all sections of the State, high grade and efficient stock for building up poultry flocks.

In the past, selection work has been confined to the fall months beginning in September with October and November heavy months, inspection officials explain. They state that this was not desirable from the standpoint of getting the work done or marketing the culls. In the last two years selecting has been spread out more, making it possible to give all breeders better accommodations. Since last May, representatives of the Bureau have done some selection work every month in the year.

The cost of this State service is covered by fees charged the poultrymen who cooperate.

Barbed Wire Fence Illegal Along Roads

The question has frequently been asked the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture: "Is a barbed wire fence legal if constructed along a public highway?"

Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran recently asked the State Department of Justice for an opinion on this question. He was informed that under present laws, it is illegal to construct a barbed wire fence along public roads. In support of this decision, the Department of Justice quoted Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of May 2, 1899, P. L. 163, as follows:

> "It shall and is hereby declared to be lawful for any landowner within this Commonwealth to construct, build and maintain, along any of the highways of this Commonwealth, fences made in whole or in part of wire without barbs, subject at all times to such restrictions and prohibitions as may be imposed by the municipal authorities relative hereto.
>
> "A fence, in whole or in part of wire, without barbs, is hereby declared to be a legal and lawful fence, within the meaning and provisions of any act of the legislature of this state relative to the building, constructing and maintaining of line fences, provided that such wire fence shall be of the height required by such act or acts. ***"

Secretary McSparran advises property owners who are planning to build new fences along public highways, to keep this legal restriction in mind.

County Crop And Livestock Review

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has published its county crop and livestock review covering 1933. The bulletin carries figures on the following items for each county: Acreage, acre yield, total production, unit value, and total value of principal crops; production, unit value and total value of important livestock and poultry products; number, unit value, and total value of all classes of livestock; amount used and expenditures for agricultural lime and commercial fertilizer; trend in number of certain farm conveniences and equipment on farms: estimated monthly price (statewide) received for important farm products by producers and farm wages including labor supply and demand (statewide) for 1923 to 1934.

As a measure of economy, the statistics have been condensed holding the publication to its last year's size of 32 pages.

Make Plans For More Exhibits At State Farm Show

Plans are now being made for expanding certain departments of the Pennsylvania Farm Show for the nineteenth annual exposition next January. Through the rearrangement of exhibits and equipment in connection with the dairy cattle section, it is believed that approximately fifty more entries can be housed there. The additional space will be apportioned among the five breeds which make up the dairy cattle show.

A special committee appointed by the Farm Show Commission, has been making a careful survey of the present set-up and future development of the Exhibition. The recommendations of this committee will be placed before a meeting of the general show committee to be held early this Fall.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Tentative Schedule of 71 County and Local Fairs for Pennsylvania Reported

A preliminary list of seventy-one county and local fairs, scheduled for the Commonwealth between July 7 and November 3, has been compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the State Association of County Fairs. As explained by Department officials, this list is preliminary and any corrections or additions should be reported at once to the division of crop reporting and information, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

In the following list, the name of the fair is given first; the place, second; the date, third; and the entire list is grouped according to the weeks in which the fairs will be held:

Spring Mill, Conshohocken, July 7-14.

Flourtown, Flourtown, August 3-11.

Kutztown, Kutztown, August 14-17; **Fawn Grove,** Fawn Grove, August 15-18; **Armstrong County,** Ford City, August 15-18; **Blair County,** Altoona, August 15-18.

Gala Week, Red Lion, August 20-25; **Mifflin County,** Lewistown, August 20-25; **Butler Fair,** Butler, August 21-24; **Bucks County,** Quakertown, August 21-25; **Grange—Centre County,** Centre Hall, August 25-31.

Grangers' Picnic, Williams Grove, August 27-Sept. 3; **Bradford County,** Towanda, August 28-31; **Wattsburg,** Wattsburg, August 28-31; **Huntingdon County,** Huntingdon, August 28-31; **Juniata County,** Port Royal, August 28-31; **Somerset County,** Meyersdale, August 28-31; **Cowanesque Valley,** Westfield, August 29-September 1; **Ligonier Valley,** Ligonier, August 30-September 1; **Mercer County,** Stoneboro, August 31-September 4.

Bedford County, Bedford, September 3-6; **Schuylkill County,** Cressona, September 3-7; **Cambria County,** Ebensburg, September 3-8; **Montgomery County,** Hatfield, September 3-8; **Susquehanna County,** Montrose, September 4-6; **Franklin County,** Chambersburg, September 4-7; **Greene County,** Carmichaels, September 4-7; **Troy,** Troy, September 4-8.

Berks County, Reading, September 10-16; **Mercer Central,** Mercer, September 11-13; **Perry County,** Newport, September 11-13; **West Alexander,** West Alexander, September 11-13; **Dayton,** Dayton, September 11-14; **Jenner,** Jennerstown, September 11-14; **South Mountain,** Arendtsville, September 11-15; **Oswago Valley,** Millport, September 12-14; **Harford,** Harford, September 12-14; **Stewartstown,** Stewartstown, September 12-15; **Fayette County,** Dawson, September 13-15; **Sugar Grove,** Sugar Grove, September 13-15; **Green-Dreher,** Newfoundland, September 13-15.

Mifflin, Newville, September 17-20; **New Castle,** New Castle, September 18-20; **Gratz,** Gratz, September 18-21; **Fulton County,** McConnellsburg, September 18-21; **Wyoming County,** Tunkhannock, September 18-21; **Lehigh County,** Allentown, September 18-22; **Union County,** Lewisburg, September 18-22; **Conneautville,** Conneautville, September 19-21; **West Lampeter,** Lampeter, September 19-21; **Smythe Park,** Mansfield, September 19-22; **Cochranton,** Cochranton, September 20-22; **Edinboro,** Edinboro, September 20-22; **Cookport,** Commodore, September 20-22; **Youngsville,** Youngsville, September 20-22; **Carbon County,** Lehighton, September 23-30.

Wayne County, Honesdale, September 25-28; **Doylestown,** Doylestown, September 25-29; **Columbia County,** Bloomsburg, September 25-29; **Sullivan County,** Forksville, September 26-29; **Philadelphia,** Bryn Mawr, September 28-29.

Union Agricultural, Burgettstown, October 2-4; **York County,** York, October 2-6; **Lycoming County,** Hughesville, October 3-6; **New Holland,** New Holland, October 4-6; **Manor,** Millersville, October 4-6.

Harvest Home, Columbia, October 9-11; **Ephrata,** October 10-13; **Port Allegany,** Port Allegany, October 11-13; **Ulysses,** Ulysses, October 11-13.

Genesee, Genesee, November 1-3.

Growing Nursery Stock On Increase In State

More nurserymen have been licensed in Pennsylvania so far this year than during all of 1933, according to a preliminary report from the nursery inspection division of the State bureau of plant industry. This establishes a new high record in both number of nurseries licensed and in acreage growing nursery plants for sale.

The State Plant Pest Act of 1927 requires that every person or firm growing for sale or selling woody plants in Pennsylvania, must be licensed. Licenses are not issued by the State until a careful inspection is made of growing stock in order that serious pests and diseases may not be spread, and also that the public may be assured healthy plants. Last year seventeen growers were refused licenses because of failure to meet State requirements. All nurserymen and dealers carrying stock over the summer must apply for inspection on a prescribed form by July 1, each year.

As an additional protection against unscrupulous nurserymen, dealers and salesmen, the State requires the registration of all dealers in nursery stock and their agents, whether resident or non-resident of Pennsylvania. Card certificates are carried by all legitimate agents so that any person can readily ascertain the standing of the salesman.

According to F. M. Trimble, chief nursery inspector, 763 nurseries representing 9,970 acres of nursery stock, 219 dealers, 315 non-resident nurserymen, 19 non-resident dealers, and 3,325 agents were licensed in the State during 1933.

Three Lycoming County dealers in nursery stock were recently fined $25 and costs for doing business without the required State license. The guilty parties were Fred Tebbs, Williamsport, R. D. 1; R. L. Rank and C. L. Magoon, owners of the Bungalow Hill Nursery, Cogan Station; and J. G. Pearson, Nisbet, R. D. 1.

Cooperative Council To Hold Conference At State College

An agricultural cooperative conference under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Association of Cooperative Organizations, will be held at the Pennsylvania State College, Thursday afternoon, June 14, according to an announcement from the officials of the Association.

This organization which is composed of representatives of cooperative associations throughout the State, was formed last December to promote cooperative effort among farmers. The June conference is its first mid-year meeting. The program of addresses for the afternoon is as follows:

Progress of Cooperative Marketing Throughout the United States—F. W. Peck, Cooperative Bank Commissioner, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

Marketing Wool Cooperatively in Pennsylvania—W. B. Connell, Wool Specialist, Agricultural Extension Service, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Services Which a Large Scale Purchasing Association Performs For Its Members—Quentin Reynolds, General Manager, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Springfield, Massachusetts.

How The National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange Operates—Walter W. Maule, Director, National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Kennett Square, Pa.

Value of the Cooperative Purchasing of Oil, Gasoline, Kerosene, Greases, etc.—H. S. Agster, Manager, Penna. Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

State Taxes and Fees for Which Cooperatives are Liable—H. A. Hanemann, Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Egg Contest Entries To Close September 1

Entries for the fourth Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest will close September 1, W. S. Hagar, deputy Secretary of Agriculture, explains in a letter being mailed to poultrymen throughout Pennsylvania and other States. The Contest will begin October 1.

As explained by the officials, this Contest is a proving ground where Pennsylvania poultrymen can test the official egg production ability of the birds they produce. This official check permits the breeder to determine the possible production of similar offspring at home without trapnesting. This competition also provides high producing official record females that may be used in special matings for foundation stock.

Many new breeders have indicated a desire to enter birds in the coming Contest, the officials say.

Bulletin On Bee Diseases Published

An illustrated bulletin explaining in detail the control of transmissible bee diseases, has been issued by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This publication, entitled "Apiary Inspection in Pennsylvania," will be distributed to interested beekeepers and especially those who have not completely modernized their apiaries by providing movable frame hives as required by the State Bee Law.

H. B. Kirk, chief apiary inspector for the State, and author of the bulletin, explains that the bee business represents an investment of at least a million dollars in Pennsylvania and that each year approximately 1,750,000 pounds of honey are produced.

In addition to details on control of American and European foulbrood, sac brood, paralysis and bee moth, the publication carries the State Bee Law and the regulations officially adopted by the Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of the Law.

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State and Federal Agencies Start Campaign Against Japanese Beetles

The Japanese beetles will be with us this summer in numbers fully as large as a year ago, according to entomologists of the State bureau of plant industry. The beetles usually make their first appearance about June 15, but may be several days earlier or later depending upon the weather.

When this perennial pest emerges, it will find the State and Federal Governments prepared again to meet its attacks on every front. Rigid quarantine restrictions will be enforced in the borderland between infested and non-infested areas. Pennsylvania is entirely infested with the exception of a few counties in the Northwestern section. The quarantine line will run from the Ohio border east between Lawrence and Mercer Counties, thence on between Venango and Butler, through the Northwest corner of Clarion, between Forest and Clarion, between Elk and Forest, and finally between Warren and McKean to the New York State border. Inspectors will be stationed in this area to check on all roads leading from the infested area. The quarantine regulations prohibit the movement (unless certified) of green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, blackberries, huckleberries, raspberries and cut flowers from the infested territory between June 15 and October 15. Restrictions affect nursery stock and other plants throughout the year.

Parasites Liberated

Japanese beetle parasites have been liberated this season and will continue to be used as an effective, long-time control measure. The entomologists explain that colonies of these parasites can be established only where the beetle population is quite dense and where other natural conditions are favorable.

State officials are reminding all property owners that damage by beetles usually reaches its height during the second week of July and that spraying operations should start the first week of July. It is anticipated that the beetles will be present in sufficient numbers to do serious damages in Philadelphia and Harrisburg districts this season. The Philadelphia damage zone covers parts of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware Counties in addition to Philadelphia, while the Harrisburg area includes several points in both Cumberland and Dauphin Counties within 10 miles of Harrisburg.

Control measures in areas of dense infestation include spraying shade trees with coated arsenate of lead and fruit trees with arsenate of lead and flour. Liberal use of beetle traps is also advocated. Complete details of control measures can be secured by writing to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg.

Traps To Be Used

As a means of determining the extent and density of infestations, beetle traps will be used by the Federal and State Governments. In Pennsylvania the traps will be utilized in the Northwestern counties in connection with general scouting, especially in the Erie fruit districts so that the exact situation may be determined there. All nurseries in the State not known to be infested will be carefully checked in order to determine the classification of each for shipping purposes.

In addition to a Japanese beetle certificate, shippers of green corn, beets, rhubarb and certain cut flowers to Ohio markets, must also secure an official certification that their products are free from European corn borer.

Slight Increase Shown In Radios On Farms

One out of every three farm families in Pennsylvania now has a radio, according to the latest estimates of the State Department of Agriculture.

The estimates show that 57,540 farms out of approximately 172,419 in the Commonwealth, have radios. An increase has taken place each year since the first information on the subject was collected in 1924. The estimates by years are: 1924, 10,378; 1925, 18,225; 1926, 21,630; 1927, 27,860; 1928, 35,460; 1929, 42,050; 1930, 48,560; 1931, 52,900; 1932, 55,330; 1933, 56,710; 1934, 57,540.

While the increase during the past year has been relatively less than for any similar period on record, the trend is toward more rural radios in most sections. Almost as many farm homes now have radios as telephones.

The preliminary estimates as of January 1, 1934 on number of farms having radios, are reported by counties as follows:

Adams, 880; Allegheny, 1,320; Armstrong, 1,010; Beaver, 940; Bedford, 570; Berks, 2,190; Blair, 380; Bradford, 1,460; Bucks; 2,220; Butler, 1,250; Cambria, 750; Cameron, 50; Carbon, 250; Centre, 570; Chester, 2,250; Clarion, 850; Clearfield, 560; Clinton, 270; Columbia, 750; Crawford, 1,520.

Cumberland, 750; Dauphin, 690; Delaware, 430; Elk, 180; Erie, 1,650; Fayette, 700; Forest, 90; Franklin, 720; Fulton, 290; Greene, 890.

Huntingdon, 340; Indiana, 950; Jefferson, 560; Juniata, 310; Lackawanna, 470; Lancaster, 2,190; Lawrence, 800; Lebanon, 800; Lehigh, 1,380; Luzerne 880.

Lycoming, 820; McKean, 340; Mercer, 1,320; Mifflin, 240; Monroe, 510; Montgomery, 1,540; Montour, 260; Northampton, 1,280; Northumberland, 600; Perry, 500.

Philadelphia, 210; Pike, 230; Potter, 500; Schuylkill, 660; Snyder, 250; Somerset, 1,260; Sullivan, 240; Susquehanna, 1,250; Tioga, 1,060; Union, 420.

Venango, 770; Warren, 680; Washington, 1,780; Wayne, 1,350; Westmoreland, 1,870; Wyoming, 460; York, 2,030.

33 Prosecuted For Ignoring Food Laws

Thirty-three manufacturers and dealers in food products were prosecuted during the past month for ignoring provisions of the State food laws, according to the monthly report from the director of foods and chemistry, State Department of Agriculture.

Among the violations were the following: selling decomposed meat, misbranding egg noodles, coloring salad dressing with coal tar, using imitation jelly in jelly doughnuts, coloring sweet rolls with yellow coal tar, and using artificial color in orange drink and selling with added ice.

A special butter check-up in Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties netted eleven violations of the butter law. The guilty merchants were selling butter containing excessive moisture and deficient in butterfat.

Five bakers, two bottlers of carbonated beverages, three milk dealers, and one ice cream manufacturer were prosecuted for non-registration as required by laws governing their respective enterprises.

The counties in which food law prosecutions were reported for the month, are: Allegheny, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Fayette, Lawrence, Montgomery, Northumberland and Philadelphia.

Fruit Crops Important In State's Agriculture

Four principal fruit crops—apples, peaches, pears, and grapes—contributed more than eight million dollars to the total value of agricultural production in Pennsylvania last year, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

Estimates for 1933 show the following ten counties leading in apple production, in the order named: Adams, Franklin, Luzerne, York, Berks, Erie, Allegheny, Lancaster, Cumberland and Crawford.

Franklin was the leading peach growing county, with York second and Berks third.

In pear production, Schuylkill led, with Berks second, and Montgomery third.

Almost eighty percent of the grapes are grown in the Northwestern district of Pennsylvania, chiefly in Erie County.

Farm Price Level Declines Slightly

Price trends were unfavorable to Pennsylvania farmers between April 15 and May 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The index of prices paid farmers declined one point while the index of prices which farmers pay for things purchased, increased one point, thus cutting the farmer's purchasing power two points.

The only important price increase was reported in the sale of milk where the average wholesale price received by farmers was $1.75 per cwt. on April 15 and $1.80 on May 15. This was offset, however, by a 4-point decline in price of chickens and eggs and a 3-point drop in the fruit and vegetable class.

The farm price level in Pennsylvania, however, is still sixteen points above the average for the entire country.

The May 15 average prices with April 15 and pre-war comparisons, follow:

Commodity	May 1910-'14	April 1934	May 1934
Wheat per bu.	$1.00	$.88	$.87
Corn per bu.	.72	.59	.58
Oats per bu	.51	.45	.45
Barley per bu.	.69	.56	.55
Rye per bu.	.79	.67	.65
Buckwheat per bu.	.71	.53	.53
Potatoes per bu.	.76	1.10	1.05
Hay per ton	17.15	9.70	9.50
Apples per bu.	1.02	1.15	1.20
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.94	4.85	4.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.60	4.65	4.90
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.74	6.00	6.00
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.14	3.50	3.50
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.10	6.90	7.00
Milk cows per head	52.22	47.00	47.00
Horses per head	179.00	132.00	134.00
Mules per head	.....	131.00	135.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.142	.140
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.48	1.75	1.80
Butter per lb.	.28	.23	.23
Butterfat per lb.	.....	.25	.24
Eggs per doz.	.182	.164	.152
Wool per lb.	.22	.29	.27

	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES	100	74	74
Grain	100	77	78
Fruits and vegetables	100	105	105
Meat animals	100	63	63
Dairy products	100	76	76
Chickens and eggs	100	70	69
Unclassified	100	56	59
PENNSYLVANIA	100	91	90
Grain	100	87	86
Fruits and vegetables	100	144	141
Meat animals	100	72	73
Dairy products	100	102	104
Chickens and eggs	100	73	69
Unclassified	100	63	62
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	120	121
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	62	61
Pennsylvania	100	76	74

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Greater Optimism Prevails as Farm Real Estate Situation Improves

The gradual decline in farm real estate values in Pennsylvania which began in 1920, has apparently reached bottom, according to the State Department of Agriculture. At least, the index of these values did not decline further between March 1, 1933 and the corresponding date in 1934. At 78, the index is the same as a year ago but 36 points below the 1926 level and 62 points below the 1920 figure.

Reports from all sections of the Commonwealth on March 1 indicated that activity in the farm real estate market is still very quiet. Inquiries are mostly for small, low-priced farms, conveniently located. In some localities in the southeastern part of the State, there seems to be a demand for farms from 100 to as much as 500 acres in size. The sales made usually involve trading or result from foreclosures or settling estates. The number of forced sales appears, however, to be declining.

Increasing values are reported for farm real estate in many localities due to improved highways and better prices for farm products. In certain areas, declining values are still reported due to forced sales and the inability of the farm to yield profits on account of low prices and high taxes.

The present buyers of farms are reported as being either farmers or persons with other interests or part-time jobs who feel that they can improve their position by living in the country.

Where credit is available, terms are said to be very liberal and in some localities persons holding farm mortgages are reported as well satisfied if the taxes are kept paid.

Greater optimism prevails in the farm real estate business now than for several years past. It is believed that with the continued improvement of business conditions and farm prices, more activity will result.

In a number of mid-western and southern states, there has been noticeable improvement in farm land values due to the increase in farm income and to improved credit facilities. The pressure for forced liquidation of farm debts has been removed in many agricultural areas and in some districts the taxes on farm real estate have been lowered.

The index of farm real estate values for the entire country increased three points during the past year. The greatest increase was reported in Alabama where the index increased from 88 to 99. The New England and Middle Atlantic States showed practically no change during the year.

State Crop Review Shows Drought Damage

Field crops in all sections of Pennsylvania except the southeastern, suffered from one of the worst spring droughts in history, according to the June 1 report issued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting office. Although temperature averaged above normal in Pennsylvania during May, nights were generally cool and frosts were frequent in the northern tier counties even late in the month. It was extremely dry northwest of the mountains where rainfall was only about one-sixth of normal. In that area, wells and springs were getting very low and spring planting had been delayed. Southeast of the mountains, May rainfall was about normal and most field crops were doing nicely.

The seasonal decline in egg production per hen on Pennsylvania farms began in May. As usual, milk production per cow increased in May but it was still lower on June 1 than at the corresponding time a year before.

Winter wheat prospects declined in all sections of the State except the southeastern, and the estimated total production as of June 1 was 14,654,000 bushels. This is one of the two smallest crops in fifty years.

Oats seeding was late and there was still some to be planted after June 1. The dry weather had greatly reduced the prospects for the crop in most sections.

Good rains helped the hay crop in the southeastern counties but prospects declined sharply in the western part of the State. Pastures in the drought areas were as brown on June 1 as they usually are in the middle of August.

Late frosts and dry weather combined to reduce the fruit prospects in Pennsylvania. The indicated production of peaches is only 468,000 bushels compared with a five-year average of 1,708,000 bushels. The pear crop forecast is 292,000 bushels as against an average crop of 395,000 bushels. The first estimate of the apple crop will be made July 1.

Public Pleased With New Ice Cream Rule

Few regulations adopted in the interest of giving the public a better food product, have met with more popular approval than that recently made effective in this State which keeps excessive air out of ice cream, states Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of foods and chemistry in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"When the State undertook to establish standards which would improve the quality of ice cream in this respect, there was naturally some opposition," he explains. "But before the regulation had been in effect a month, general approval came from all parties concerned. The reputable manufacturer is protected from the 'chiseler,' the public is receiving a finer textured and more nutritious product, and a bigger market outlet is developed for milk by-products."

State food agents are making checks in all parts of the State to see that the ice cream now being manufactured meets the new requirement of 1.8 pounds of total food solids per gallon of the product.

1934 Dog Licensing Continues At Rapid Rate, State Reports

More than 30,000 dogs were licensed during April, the month covered by the June 1 report of the dog law enforcement division of the State bureau of animal industry. This brings the total dog licenses issued to May 1, up to 462,458 which is only 24,000 less than were issued during all of 1933.

The June 1 report also shows that 623 kennels have been licensed, 7,991 stray uncontrolled dogs killed by local police officials, 1,952 prosecutions made, and 619 damage claims amounting to $7,353, investigated and approved.

The ten leading counties with number of dogs licensed in each are: Allegheny, 28,746; Westmoreland, 20,639; Luzerne, 16,495; Berks, 16,140; Lancaster, 15,570; Washington, 15,053; Cambria, 14,816; Fayette, 14,349; York, 12,998; Montgomery, 12,855.

Many Farm Homes Have Electricity

Almost one-third of the farm homes in Pennsylvania now have electricity and many of the advantages it brings, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

The total number of farms electrified increased from 23,354 in 1924 to 55,630 on January 1, 1934.

This movement has been greatly aided by close cooperation of State agencies, utility companies, and farm property owners. A joint committee on rural electrification has been functioning in the State for the past eight years.

The following table gives by counties the total number of farms according to the 1930 Federal Census and the number having electricity as of January 1, 1934.

County	No. of Farms	No. Having Electricity
Adams	3,333	930
Allegheny	2,935	1,480
Armstrong	2,663	220
Beaver	1,973	580
Bedford	3,184	670
Berks	5,359	2,160
Blair	1,608	790
Bradford	4,667	1,380
Bucks	4,360	2,240
Butler	3,690	640
Cambria	2,183	660
Cameron	190	30
Carbon	736	260
Centre	1,875	520
Chester	4,559	2,300
Clarion	2,164	290
Clearfield	2,752	780
Clinton	913	200
Columbia	2,279	440
Crawford	5,518	1,410
Cumberland	2,932	780
Dauphin	2,299	780
Delaware	689	550
Elk	789	130
Erie	4,885	2,390
Fayette	3,364	880
Forest	337	20
Franklin	3,536	1,150
Fulton	1,195	190
Greene	2,741	160
Huntingdon	1,771	430
Indiana	3,058	560
Jefferson	2,450	390
Juniata	1,319	190
Lackawanna	1,500	600
Lancaster	9,705	4,730
Lawrence	2,236	820
Lebanon	2,203	870
Lehigh	2,325	1,170
Luzerne	2,385	880
Lycoming	2,710	640
McKean	1,081	460
Mercer	3,967	1,650
Mifflin	1,107	310
Monroe	1,370	550
Montgomery	3,360	2,030
Montour	695	100
Northampton	2,707	1,240
Northumberland	2,143	490
Perry	1,861	280
Philadelphia	231	130
Pike	528	220
Potter	1,564	110
Schuylkill	2,502	710
Snyder	1,596	200
Somerset	3,400	1,320
Sullivan	718	120
Susquehanna	3,170	930
Tioga	3,168	690
Union	1,154	250
Venango	1,776	330
Warren	1,999	480
Washington	4,274	770
Wayne	2,908	1,010
Westmoreland	4,712	1,690
Wyoming	1,409	430
York	7,649	2,840
Total	172,419	55,630

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Churning Country Butter Becomes Lost Art On Pennsylvania Farms

Fifty years ago, the farm churn and its well-known products—country butter and buttermilk—represented one of the principal enterprises on Pennsylvania farms, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

Almost eighty million pounds of butter were made on farms in the Commonwealth in 1879 with Bradford, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks Counties then producing more than the entire State today. In Montgomery County, for example, the average amount of butter made per farm has dropped during this period from 680 pounds to 11 pounds.

York, Lancaster, Indiana, Somerset, Butler, Westmoreland, Erie and Washington, ranking as named, were the leading counties in farm butter production in 1933.

This 54-year period, as explained by the Department, represents the transition from the time when Pennsylvania dairy farms supplied most dairy products for local consumption, to the present when these farms supply practically nothing but fluid milk and cream, the butter and cheese coming mainly from the Mid-West.

The following table shows the number of pounds of butter made on Pennsylvania farms in 1879 compared to 1933:

County	1933	1879
Adams	230,180	1,092,600
Allegheny	278,960	1,746,086
Armstrong	496,650	1,299,898
Beaver	174,700	1,104,424
Bedford	451,950	684,213
Berks	219,400	2,919,960
Blair	140,430	409,690
Bradford	294,530	4,824,656
Bucks	73,250	3,892,430
Butler	585,540	1,929,790
Cambria	409,650	541,967
Cameron	18,130	67,542
Carbon	50,910	181,516
Centre	156,990	629,366
Chester	95,470	4,246,655
Clarion	327,750	780,292
Clearfield	430,990	686,832
Clinton	147,850	297,485
Columbia	181,460	583,814
Crawford	343,350	2,197,574
Cumberland	160,400	960,516
Dauphin	227,140	889,487
Delaware	24,050	1,428,084
Elk	108,380	147,849
Erie	524,910	2,201,141
Fayette	420,900	822,359
Forest	66,330	78,961
Franklin	166,230	1,031,095
Fulton	142,540	211,501
Greene	397,940	894,526
Huntingdon	179,010	538,975
Indiana	587,910	1,209,398
Jefferson	471,050	669,788
Juniata	69,390	344,863
Lackawanna	80,320	697,819
Lancaster	793,560	3,381,046
Lawrence	239,850	921,820
Lebanon	95,750	802,241
Lehigh	136,010	1,373,539
Luzerne	209,170	746,261
Lycoming	409,490	930,379
McKean	81,280	360,994
Mercer	478,170	1,539,340
Mifflin	149,200	321,346
Monroe	136,620	418,472
Montgomery	37,660	4,166,479
Montour	59,990	222,026
Northampton	84,590	1,391,241
Northumberland	253,230	604,860
Perry	145,100	452,242
Philadelphia	5,740	177,314
Pike	64,560	197,965
Potter	151,790	884,303
Schuylkill	315,520	624,018
Snyder	134,850	413,495
Somerset	585,930	1,265,056
Sullivan	68,770	343,400
Susquehanna	121,590	2,979,048
Tioga	219,330	2,901,272
Union	49,140	399,510
Venango	334,900	770,555
Warren	235,130	1,253,874
Washington	516,070	1,533,424
Wayne	209,030	1,423,753
Westmoreland	537,130	1,619,510
Wyoming	63,860	612,828
York	942,350	2,061,249
Total	16,600,000	79,336,012

Be On Lookout For Elm Disease

Reports from the United States Department of Agriculture show that up to this Spring over 1,400 elm trees have been found infected with the Dutch elm disease. This disease has been found in Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Ohio. No infections have been found so far in Pennsylvania and only ten cases in Ohio and Maryland, according to pathologists of the State bureau of plant industry.

Any elm tree which shows a wilting, yellowing or browning of the leaves, accompanied by brown streaks in the sapwood should be held under suspicion as being infected with the Dutch elm disease, they explain. The brown streaks in the sapwood do not generally form a completely closed circle as viewed when the twig is cut across, but is made up of numerous small brown dots. If the bark is peeled away and the young wood exposed, the discoloration becomes evident in the form of a series of short brown streaks.

The State officials are requesting tree surgeons, park superintendents and tree lovers in general to be on the lookout for the appearance of this disease during the summer months. Not every sick elm tree has the Dutch elm disease but, as pointed out by the authorities, any elm tree with wilted leaves, yellowed leaves or brown leaves accompanied by the streaking in the sapwood as described, should be considered as suspicious and several specimens collected from each tree for laboratory examination. Specimen twigs should be about one-half inch in diameter and six to eight inches long. Send specimens to K. W. Lauer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., taking care to accompany each sample with a note giving the exact location of each tree from which the sample was taken.

Farmer Is Fined For Violating Cattle Law

William Shaw, a York County farmer, was prosecuted recently for violating the State law governing the cattle quarantine. He was specifically charged with transporting a dairy cow from an untested herd in a township not accredited as free of bovine tuberculosis, into York Township which was completely tested and quarantined. According to information set forth by representatives of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the cow did not come from a tuberculosis-free accredited herd and was not accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart approved by an official of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The State officials also set forth that the cow was not of strictly slaughter type and was not used for immediate slaughter.

Shaw was given the minimum fine of $25 and ordered to pay the costs in the case. Being a second offense, he was liable to the maximum fine of $250.

Tuberculosis-free areas in Pennsylvania are placed under strict quarantine by the bureau of animal industry in order to protect owners of herds within these areas. A close check is kept on the movement of cattle and all reported violations of the State regulations are carefully investigated. Legal action is brought whenever it is deemed advisable in the interest of cattle owners and the general public.

KEYSTONE COOPERATION

Predicts Increase In Cooperative Buying Among Eastern Farmers

The first mid-year meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Cooperative Organizations, which was held at Pennsylvania State College on June 14, developed many facts of interest to agricultural cooperative organizations in Pennsylvania.

F. W. Peck, Cooperative Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., stated that in his opinion the period of rapid expansion of cooperative marketing associations, such as marked the early 20's, is definitely ended. He said, "what the future trend of cooperative marketing will be depends, in my opinion, on the caliber of the management selected by these associations. If the management is capable and is able to explain its actions in simple terms to the membership, then the cooperative marketing of farm products will continue to increase and be of lasting value to farmers. However, the period of mushroom growth is definitely ended and progress from now on depends upon the extent to which intelligent and careful management is applied to the associations."

H. S. Agster, Manager, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Harrisburg, Pa., predicted that eastern farmers will increase their cooperative buying of supplies because necessity would force them to. He stated, "that the western and midwestern farmer felt the pinch of hard times long before the Pennsylvania farmer and through sheer necessity was forced to turn to saving through buying his farm supplies cooperatively in large quantity. Now that the depression has hit the eastern farmer, he too, will have to look out for savings in buying his raw materials and supplies for his business. I look for increased cooperative buying among Pennsylvania farmers, not only of feeds, seeds, fertilizer, baskets, lime, binder twine, spray materials, etc., but also of petroleum products, tractor fuel, gasoline, greases, oils, tires and even trucks and automobiles."

The meeting which was attended by representatives of fruit and vegetable, wool, egg, livestock and milk marketing associations and many representatives of cooperative buying organizations, also heard addresses by W. B. Connell, Wool Specialist, Pennsylvania State College; Quentin Reynolds, General Manager, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange; and Walter W. Maule, Manager, Mushroom Growers' Cooperative Association of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST
Ten High Pens to June 1, With Monthly Rank**

Owner	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 54)	York	7	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2058.55	2004
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	York	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2048.40	2054
Z. D. Horn	Wash. Co.	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	1953.35	1916
C. H. Baker	Fayette	6	5	7	6	4	3	3	4	1943.10	1910
Red Mount Farm	Mass.	19	26	24	10	7	5	5	5	1931.05	1842
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	14	8	6	5	5	7	7	6	1928.85	1984
Co-op. Breed. & Hatch. Co.	Ohio	40	32	26	16	9	6	6	7	1917.20	1819
John E. Matthew	York	4	6	8	4	8	11	10	8	1889.85	1914
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	16	27	16	18	16	14	9	9	1869.80	1917
Mathew's Leghorn Farm	York	11	9	9	8	11	10	11	10	1863.35	1858

** Red Mount Farm is New Hampshire Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Record to June 1, for Entire Contest

	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. Per Doz.
October	63.17	17,330.85	18,995	17.87	19.58	22.2 oz.
November	66.70	18,321.55	19,211	19.08	20.01	23.1 oz.
December	69.77	20,533.45	20,764	21.39	21.63	23.8 oz.
January	70.99	21,366.70	21,128	22.26	22.01	24.2 oz.
February	70.34	19,334.25	18,908	20.14	19.70	24.5 oz.
March	69.66	21,270.65	20,730	22.16	21.59	24.5 oz.
April	67.23	19,935.00	19,362	20.77	20.17	24.6 oz.
May	62.29	19,183.75	18,537	19.98	19.31	24.7 oz.

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'Dog Catcher' Is Misnomer When Applied To Agents Who Enforce Law

The State dog law enforcement agents, located in districts throughout the Commonwealth, are not "dog catchers" as commonly referred to, officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explain.

It is pointed out that they do not actually catch dogs because it is not a part of their duty. The persons specifically authorized by the dog law to catch dogs are the local police officials. The dog law enforcement agents check on the licensing of dogs and prosecute those who violate the law; they make appraisals of damages done by dogs and locate where possible the dogs doing the damage; they patrol day and night where continued losses indicate a "killer" at large; they ferret out persons responsible for either killing, injuring, stealing or poisoning dogs. In other words, they are described as having the two-fold task of protecting persons, livestock and poultry from the irresponsible dog, and of protecting the well-cared for, licensed and controlled dogs from irresponsible persons.

A well-qualified dog law enforcement agent is, therefore, spoken of "as one who has a knowledge of the different breeds of livestock and poultry, and their value; who can be firm and tactful in making decisions on appraisals, who is interested in dogs, and who is a skillful investigator, not afraid of long and hard hours."

The results of twelve years' work in the enforcement of the dog law by the State indicates that these agents are performing an important protective work that has actually saved and revived the sheep industry in Pennsylvania; they are protecting the other livestock and poultry industries; they are controlling rabies; they are reducing the number of dogs maliciously poisoned; they are reducing the number of dogs being stolen, and they have brought about a better understanding on the part of the dog owner so that today undoubtedly the dog is more appreciated than ever before.

"Were it not for the vigilant enforcement of the dog law, it would hardly be safe for citizens or their property, aside from the protection given the dog, and wild life," the officials state.

Sharp Drop Expected In Number of Swine

A sharp downward trend in number of swine on Pennsylvania farms is indicated by a recent survey made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service in cooperation with the Post Office Department and rural mail carriers.

The number of pigs saved from spring litters in the Commonwealth was estimated at 258,000, a reduction of 82,000 from a year ago due largely to 10,000 fewer sows farrowing. Likewise, the number of sows to farrow this fall is estimated at 41,000 or 9,000 less than the number farrowed last fall. This means, officials explain, that swine production in Pennsylvania this year is probably the lowest on record.

Taking the entire country, a decrease of 28 percent in the spring pig crop of 1934 from that of 1933 and a prospective decrease of 38 percent in the number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1934 from the number farrowed in the fall season of 1933 are shown. These decreases, both in number of head and in percentage, are the largest in a single year as indicated by the records of hog slaughter for the last 50 years.

The decrease in this year's spring pig crop resulted from a decrease in the number of sows farrowed as there was but little change in the average number of pigs saved per litter, it is pointed out. The decrease in the crop was general all over the United States. In the Corn Belt States the largest decreases were in the States most severely affected by the drought of 1933, where feed supplies were very short. The range in this group of States was from a decrease of 45 per cent in South Dakota to 18 per cent in Wisconsin.

The number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1934 (June 1 to December 1) in the United States is estimated to be 38 per cent smaller than farrowed in 1933 and also than the average of 1932 and 1933. For the Corn Belt the number of sows to farrow is estimated to be 43 per cent smaller than farrowed in 1933 and 41 per cent smaller than the average of 1932 and 1933.

The number of hogs over six months of age on farms in the United States on June 1 this year, as indicated by the survey reports, was considerably smaller than on June 1 last year. The decreases indicated were about 12 per cent for the United States and 14 per cent for the Corn Belt.

Damage By Locusts Found Not Serious

The 1934 visitation by the 17-year locusts in western Pennsylvania during June appeared approximately at the places and time indicated by the forecasts of Federal and State entomologists.

Surveys were made during the period when the locusts were most numerous and a detailed report has been submitted by the entomologists. It was found that the injury by the locusts was slight. As usual they appeared principally in wooded areas.

The injury caused by locusts is frequently over-estimated, the entomologists say. Very young fruit trees are sometimes killed or severely injured but little or no injury is done to forest trees or large trees of any kind. The only injury is done when the females deposit their eggs in the young and tender branches of trees, and in most cases this will not cause permanent injury.

The locusts were reported in most counties in the western third of the State and were most numerous apparently in Allegheny and adjoining counties.

During 1934, Pennsylvania will have but few of these periodical appearing insects while in 1936, Brood X, one of the largest of the known broods, is expected to cover the eastern half of the State.

Early Apples Now On The Market

The early apple season is now under way in Pennsylvania and will continue for several weeks, according to State bureau of market specialists. They explain that the Yellow Transparent is the principal early variety in Pennsylvania with the Early Harvest, Williams Early Red and the Gravenstein also grown in some localities. These varieties make splendid cooking apples and when fully ripe, are good for eating as they come from the tree.

Although fall and winter varieties are grown principally in the large commercial orchards for shipment, the early Pennsylvania apple crop comes principally from smaller orchards to supply nearby markets. Production will be short in northern counties but more plentiful in the southern sections. The apple crop is of exceptionally high quality this year, the reports indicate. Since the early apple season is short, Pennsylvania housewives are being urged to buy the local, tree-ripened fruit while it is on the market.

Pure Food Agents Find Nutmeg Has Too Much "Pep"

The sale of ground nutmeg at a bargain price in a retail store at Scranton, and complaints from purchasers of the product, led State pure food officials recently to make an investigation.

Purchases were made and samples of the product analyzed. It was found that the bargain nutmeg contained a large proportion of pepper. The manager of the store was ordered to refund the purchase price to buyers who complained and to discontinue the sale of the product.

Adulteration of spices was a very common fraud in Pennsylvania a half century ago, according to the State officials. In fact, ground nut shells were a prevalent ingredient of many spices at that time. Today, this type of misrepresentation is seldom found due to the rigid enforcement of the pure food law.

Department Issues Information Booklet

A twenty-page booklet entitled, "Directory of Information," has been issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Included in this bulletin are the following items: (1) Lists, indexed by subjects, of useful publications available to Pennsylvania farmers; (2) An outline of the organization and services of the State Department of Agriculture; (3) A tabulation of State agricultural associations with name and address of secretary; (4) A compilation of county-wide agricultural organizations with name and address of secretary, and (5) A list of national livestock record associations of primary interest to Pennsylvania, with the name and address of the secretary of each.

This publication can be secured by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, asking for General Bulletin 523.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Entered as Second-class Matter, June 23, 1909, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pa., under Act of Congress, June 6, 1900.

John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., July 26, 1934 — No. 24

Spray 3500 Acres To Control Gipsy Moth in Northeastern Pa.

Thirty-five hundred acres of land, including many inaccessible mountainous tracts, 2,763 houseyards in towns and villages, and 5,000 isolated, individual trees were sprayed during May and June in northeastern Pennsylvania in the energetic campaign of the State and Federal Governments to eradicate an outbreak of the gipsy moth.

Infested territory in Luzerne, Lackawanna, Monroe, Carbon and Wayne Counties, were included in this gigantic spraying operation. More than 138,000 pounds of arsenate of lead and 14,400 quarts of fish oil were applied. Thirty powerful sprayers were in continuous operation from morning until night. In some cases the spray solution was pumped over a mile in order to reach outlying infestations.

The extent of this spraying task was increased by the fact that all dwellings had to be promptly washed after spraying and all land posted to caution owners of livestock about the danger of animals eating the sprayed vegetation.

Every possible effort was made this year to cover the extreme limits of the infestation so that spread from the central area would be definitely halted. Hundreds of men were employed during the winter and spring to check the outlying areas and the findings of these scouts were closely followed in the spraying program this year. It is hoped that the campaign to clean up the infestation will now resolve itself into the simpler task of closing in on the insect without fear of continued spread into greater territory.

The gipsy moth worms are ravenous eaters, entomologists explain, and it is in this form that the insect does its damage to foliage of trees of all kinds. The worms are most prevalent during June and therefore the importance of applying the poison to vegetation at this time.

In addition to spraying, the Federal and State agencies have cut out and burnt several thousand acres of worthless infested plant growth. This work was carried on during the spring in fifteen townships.

Another feature of the control work is the banding of trunks of trees to trap the worms. The insects gather under these bands and are readily killed. Over 64,000 trees were banded during the past year.

Approximately 500 unemployed men have been given part-time jobs in the gipsy moth eradication work since January 1 this year. Funds for wages were allotted from Federal Emergency Relief appropriations and from regular sources.

Local Officials Must Enforce Weed Law

Many complaints involving careless property owners who allow noxious weeds to seed and spread to other properties, are being received by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

It is necessary in each case to explain that local authorities, and not the State, are charged with the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Weed Law. The proper procedure for one who is "aggrieved or about to be injured" by the growth of Canada thistle or chicory, is to inform by written notice any constable or supervisor of the township or district in which the said weeds may be growing. It is the duty of the notified officer to give five days' notice in writing to the owner of the land concerned. If the owner refuses to cut the Canada thistle or chicory, the official may hire some one to do the work and charge the costs to the owner. If the constable or supervisor neglects to perform his duties as prescribed by the law, he is liable to a fine of ten dollars.

As can be seen, the State Department of Agriculture is not authorized to enforce this particular law and therefore must refer all complainants to the local authorities.

Farm Show Space In Big Demand

Thousands of square feet of commercial exhibitors' space for the Pennsylvania Farm Show next January 21-25, have been sold with some buyers increasing their space at least 100 percent, John H. Light, Show Director, states. Almost half of the booths are now under tentative contract.

The Show premium list for the 24 competitive departments, has also been completed and sent to the printer. Prize money offered this year exceeds $37,000.

Stiteler Dies After 31 Years' Service As Pure Food Agent

W. John Stiteler of Danville, who died July 14, would have completed 31 years of service as a special agent with the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, on August 1. Mr. Stiteler was first appointed as special agent in the Department on August 1, 1903 by the late N. B. Critchfield, Secretary of Agriculture, and served in the capacity of field representative in connection with the enforcement of the feeding stuffs and other agricultural laws. During the past ten years, he represented the bureau of foods and chemistry as special food agent in the central district for the State, comprising seven counties including his home county of Montour.

Dr. James W. Kellogg, pure foods director, characterizes Mr. Stiteler as "an especially valuable representative of the Department in food law enforcement work because of his splendid personality and long experience in the service."

Mr. Stiteler had served in the Danville council as President, was director of the local bank, and interested in civic affairs in addition to his official duties. He was the longest in service of any of the food agents connected with the Department.

State Checks 961 Samples of Feeds in Enforcing State Law

Nine hundred and sixty-one official samples of feeding stuffs being offered for sale in Pennsylvania, were taken for analysis during the past year as a check-up in the enforcement of the State Feeding Stuffs Law, according to a report from the bureau of foods and chemistry, State Department of Agriculture. The results of this work are now available in a printed booklet.

It was found that only eight percent of the samples failed to meet guarantees. More than half of the samples represented proprietary mixed feeds and the proportion of deficiencies in these mixtures, was found to be low.

The average retail selling price for the several classes of mixed feeds, was reported as somewhat higher in 1933 than the previous year. The average analysis of each class of feeds, however, has remained fairly constant for several years, the chemists report.

Over 3,700 kinds and brands of feeding stuffs were registered for sale in Pennsylvania last year, and 1,202 licenses were issued to 930 feeding stuffs manufacturers, importers and jobbers.

Fewer Rabid Dogs Reported in State

Fewer rabid dogs were reported in Pennsylvania during the first six months this year than during the corresponding period in 1933, according to records in the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Twenty-eight positive cases were reported by the Bureau up to July 1, this year compared to 87 cases last year. There were 31 persons and 414 animals exposed to these rabid dogs, which is considerably less than the number exposed a year ago.

As a protection to human life and livestock and to prevent the spread of rabies, it has been necessary to quarantine 187 premises this year, or about half as many as were quarantined during the corresponding period in 1933.

The State has been handling the rabies situation under the special or individual quarantine, which means that specific premises and dogs are placed under strict control. The secret to the control of rabies is to keep dogs from running at large, officials state. For that reason, the Bureau is urgently requesting owners to keep their dogs under control at all times. Most of the rabies cases reported so far this year are in the western part of the State, although an outbreak has recently occurred in Lackawanna County. Seventy-one animals have been placed under quarantine in Scranton and the premises patrolled. The local health authorities are cooperating.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST
Ten High Pens to July 1, with Monthly Rank**

Owner	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 54)	York	7	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2299.20	2229
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	York	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2240.75	2250
C. H. Baker	Fayette	6	5	7	6	4	3	3	4	3	2168.25	2122
Z. D. Horn	Wash. Co.	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	2158.70	2109
Red Mount Farm	Mass.	19	26	24	10	7	5	5	5	5	2143.30	2049
The Vandermast Farm	Maryland	14	8	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	2142.85	2200
Co-op. Breed. & Hatch. Co.	Ohio	40	32	26	16	9	6	6	7	7	2130.35	2014
John E. Matthew	York	4	6	8	4	8	11	10	8	8	2125.25	2142
Trexler Farms (Pen 41)	Lehigh	26	17	14	14	18	17	15	13	9	2082.85	2061
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	16	27	16	18	16	14	9	9	10	2079.15	2123

** Red Mount Farm is New Hampshire Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO JULY 1, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. per doz.
October	63.17	17,330.85	18,995	17.87	19.58	22.2 oz.
November	66.70	18,321.55	19,211	19.08	20.01	23.1 oz.
December	69.77	20,533.45	20,764	21.39	21.63	23.8 oz.
January	70.99	21,366.70	21,128	22.26	22.01	24.2 oz.
February	70.34	19,334.25	18,908	20.14	19.70	24.5 oz.
March	69.66	21,270.65	20,730	22.10	21.59	24.5 oz.
April	67.23	19,935.00	19,362	20.77	20.17	24.6 oz.
May	62.29	19,183.75	18,537	19.98	19.31	24.7 oz.
June	61.15	18,247.55	17,612	19.01	18.35	24.7 oz.

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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McSparran Explains Plan For Aiding Debt-Burdened Farmers

One of the finest things for farmers that has come out of the present agricultural situation, has been the so-called "debt conciliation plan" now available to mortgage-burdened farmers throughout Pennsylvania, says Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran in a statement issued here explaining the plan in detail.

"There is so much misconception about farm debt conciliation that probably a full explanation of its scope and effect will be helpful to the people of Pennsylvania who are interested in this work," he states. "I look upon the debt conciliation plan as one of the finest things that has come out of this whole situation for farmers. So many of our folks apparently do not understand their privilege under it or their relation to it.

"When a person gets in debt beyond a certain point, he is in danger of bankruptcy or foreclosure proceedings, both of which are ruinous to normal values of property. The result is that many persons have an equity which they earned by years of hard work taken entirely from them. The government has set up this conciliation plan to save these foreclosure and bankruptcy proceedings and to hold for the debtors' families as much as possible of the equities that they may have in the property.

How The Plan Operates

"The method of operation is as follows: When a farmer feels that he is in debt beyond his ability to pay, he makes application to the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, to give him an appraisal and a loan upon his property. The Federal Land Bank at Baltimore is also handling the commissioners loans put out directly by the Federal government, so that the same appraisal can operate to take care of both loans. When the agricultural value of the property has been established by the Federal appraiser, then the debtor can take his appraisal and the amount of the loan based thereon to his creditor or creditors and see if an adjustment cannot be made so that they will get a check from the Federal Government for a portion of their loan and the farmer's indebtedness thereafter will be entirely to the Land Bank at Baltimore and the Federal government. A person holding even a first mortgage in a case of that kind may be willing to scale down the indebtedness somewhat because of the fact that the first mortgage was taken at a time when land values were higher and if they insist upon the full payment of that first mortgage under the values that are likely to hold for the next several years, they will probably have the property on their hands. In many cases a bank or even an individual would rather have spot cash in hand than to take over a farm property and attempt to manage it. Second mortgage holders or those holding unsecured notes and running accounts, of course, should be willing to take a considerable scale down because of the fact that if foreclosure proceedings were instituted they would probably lose their whole amount.

"In cooperation with what the Federal government has been doing in this field, there have been set up in Pennsylvania, debt conciliation committees for the purpose of taking hold of those cases where the debtor and his creditors cannot agree as to what the scale down should be or the proportion of the scale down that each creditor should assume.

Local Committees Give Aid

"The debtor takes his case to the conciliation committee and after they have analyzed the case, they call in the creditors and attempt to make an adjustment of the situation. These committees over the country have been highly successful in settling a great many of these loans and the Land Bank at Baltimore has been able to settle a large number of them themselves by direct action.

"The people of Pennsylvania ought to know that here is an opportunity for creditors who are holding obligations against farm debtors that will probably eventually have to be scaled down anyhow, to receive spot cash for such portion of their indebtedness as they would probably be able to collect directly. Those who are in debt ought to know that here is an agency that without any publicity of foreclosure proceedings, revalues their indebtedness and makes an adjustment that will enable them to preserve a portion of their equity and to hold their homes. In some cases it may be impossible to adjust the situation and bankruptcy proceedings may have to be used, but certainly under the circumstances, there is no advantage to anyone to force a farm debtor to foreclosure or bankruptcy when in the great majority of cases a quicker and better adjustment can be made through this debt conciliation plan."

Water Hemlock Causes Livestock Poisoning

Many deaths of farm animals this summer in Pennsylvania are being traced to poisonous plants, particularly water hemlock, states Dr. E. M. Gress, chief botanist, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Plant poisoning of livestock, he explains, occurs usually during July, August and early September when the pasture is likely to become parched and scant. Among the plants which cause most injury are wild black cherry, common black locust, water hemlock, white snake-root and bracken fern

Water hemlock is particularly troublesome this summer due to the extremely dry weather in many parts of the State, according to the botanist. This plant grows in swampy places and is, therefore, usually green when other portions of the pasture may be brown. The poisoning is ordinarily caused by the animal eating a portion of the plant, although cases are known where it appears that cattle have been poisoned by drinking water which stood in a pool where they had tramped about and crushed some of the roots of the water hemlock

Every farmer should learn to recognize this source of danger and take every precaution to prevent loss, Dr. Gress states. One of the best distinguishing features of the plant is the swollen part of the stem, commonly called the root-stock. This is the portion just above the point where the clustered roots originate. If this root-stock is split open, one will see partitions running crosswise which divide the root-stock into chambers. In the early spring these chambers are filled with a liquid but later they are empty. The stem of the plant which may grow to the height of eight feet is hollow except at the joint where the leaves are attached. It is usually streaked with purple lines. The color is usually more pronounced at the juncture of the stem and branches. The leaves are called bi-pinnate or tri-pinnate due to the fact that they are twice or thrice divided. The leaflets are narrow, pointed and rather coarsely toothed. The flowers are arranged in clusters called umbels, similar in appearance to the well-known wild carrot or Queen Anne's lace. The flowers are very small. There are five white petals and five stamens and a two-celled ovary with one seed in each cell. The fruit when mature is about an eighth of an inch long, striped with corky ribs.

Wild black cherry is not poisonous if eaten when the leaves are fresh, but often limbs are broken from the trees and in a few hours the leaves become wilted when a deadly poison known as prussic acid, is formed. If cattle eat these wilted leaves, serious results usually follow.

Common black locust may not cause much trouble, for ordinarily not a great amount is eaten. More injury has been reported of horses which have been tied to locust trees eating the bark with fatal results.

White snake-root does not begin to bloom until about August, however, it will cause trouble if eaten before it blooms. It is a woodland plant.

In northern Pennsylvania, many farmers have trouble every year. In that section of the State the bracken fern is especially abundant. While there is difference of opinion as to the poisonous character of the bracken fern, it has been quite definitely proven by experiment that it is poisonous, Dr. Gress concludes.

Farm Labor in Greater Demand

The demand for farm labor in Pennsylvania is greater this summer than any other summer since 1930, according to reports made to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The demand expressed in percent of normal was 78 on June 1 this year compared to the record low point of 66 on January 1, 1933. Furthermore, the supply of farm labor reported as 103 percent of normal on June 1 was the lowest since 1930 but far above the record low of 70, reported on October 1, 1923.

The trend in farm wages has been upward since reaching on April 1, 1933 their lowest point of the post-war period. On that date, the prevailing wage rate was: Per month with board, $18.25; per month without board, $29.75; per day with board, $1.10; per day without board, $1.55. The wages reported on April 1 this year were about ten percent higher than those prevailing a year previous.

More Fairs Scheduled As 1934 Season Opens

The county fair, a popular institution in Pennsylvania for more than a century, has apparently survived the recent "hard times" and will be staged in greater numbers this year than at any time since pre-depression days, according to tentative schedule compiled from reports to the State Department of Agriculture.

Seventy-eight county and local exhibitions are included on this list, compared to seventy-one in 1933 and sixty-three two years ago. While one of the fairs—that of Spring Mill at Conshohocken—was held in July the season does not reach "full swing" until mid-August.

The schedule of places and dates for exhibitions during August is reported as follows:

Fair	Location	Date
Flourtown	Flourtown	Aug. 3-11
Cumb. Co. Dairy Show	Mt. Holly	Aug. 8-10
Kutztown	Kutztown	Aug. 14-17
Fawn Grove	Fawn Grove	Aug. 15-18
Armstrong Co.	Ford City	Aug. 15-18
Blair County	Altoona	Aug. 15-18
Gala Week	Red Lion	Aug. 20-25
Mifflin County	Lewistown	Aug. 20-25
Jacktown Fair	Wind Ridge	Aug. 21-23
Butler Fair	Butler	Aug. 21-24
Ashtabula Agri. Society	Jefferson	Aug. 21-24
Bucks County	Quakertown	Aug. 21-25
Grange—Centre County	Centre Hall	Aug. 25-31
Blair County	Altoona	Aug. 27-Sept. 1
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Aug. 27-Sept. 1
Grangers' Picnic	Williams Grove	Aug. 27-Sept. 3
Bradford County	Towanda	Aug. 28-31
Wattsburg	Wattsburg	Aug. 28-31
Juniata County	Port Royal	Aug. 28-31
Somerset County	Meyersdale	Aug. 28-31
Allegheny County	South Park	Aug. 28-Sept. 3
Cowanesque Valley	Westfield	Aug. 29-Sept. 1
Ligonier Valley	Ligonier	Aug. 30-Sept. 1
Mercer County	Stoneboro	Aug. 31-Sept. 4

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Inspection Season Opens as Growers Try for Top Prices in World Markets

The official inspection of fruits and vegetables going to canneries and being loaded by the carlot for shipment throughout the world, will begin in Pennsylvania about August 15, and continue for at least seven months, according to George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The peak of this work is during October.

Requests for this inspection will not be as great as last season due to the failure of the peach crop, Mr. Stuart explains. However, a greater demand for inspection of raw products for canning, is anticipated. The inspectors who perform this service, are licensed and supervised by the State and Federal Governments but are employed by the canneries and packing plants.

Last year 1,800 cars af apples, peaches, grapes and potatoes, in addition to almost 47,000,000 pounds of cannery products, were certified as to grade. The cannery products inspected included apples, tomatoes, grapes, sour cherries, and raspberries.

A large proportion of the apples were exported to Great Britain, Germany and France during the winter. This Pennsylvania-grown fruit consistently tops foreign markets over competing States because of its quality and condition, Bureau records show.

In addition to the carlot shipments there is an increasing demand for inspection of truck loads of fruit intended mainly for local markets.

This inspection work will be done principally in Adams, Cumberland, Berks, Erie, Franklin, Lancaster, Lehigh, and York Counties. Other counties in which some work will be done include Dauphin, Montgomery, Huntingdon and Chester.

Pennsylvania is recognized as one of the five leading fruit growing States of the Union.

Expect Good Crop of Seed Potatoes

Latest records show that Pennsylvania farmers have entered approximately 850 acres of potatoes for seed certification this year, according to officials of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This acreage is considerably more than that of 1933.

Fewer fields are being rejected because of disease than ever before, K. W. Lauer, pathologist in charge of this project, states. With favorable growing conditions throughout the remainder of the season, an excellent crop of seed potatoes is expected, and the total yield is likely to exceed the 137,000 bushel mark, set last year. The stand in southeastern part of the State is good, but in the northern and western sections, it is very poor.

Beetle Grubs Killed By Poison in Soil

Steps can be taken during late summer and early fall to protect lawns in heavily infested areas from the grub of the Japanese beetle, entomologists of the State Department of Agriculture advise. This is done by treating the soil with arsenate of lead. In old lawns five to ten pounds of arsenate of lead is used to each 1,000 square feet of surface. If the beetles are very abundant this may be increased to fifteen pounds to the same area.

Where the grass has been destroyed by the beetles, the tops should be dug up to the depth of three inches and arsenate of lead used at the rate of thirty-five pounds to 1,000 square feet. Where arsenate of lead is used it should always be remembered that it is poisonous and that great care must always be exercised in handling the material. The arsenate of lead may be applied to the ground at any time when the ground is not frozen.

More Old Wheat in Mills and Elevators

More "old wheat" was reported in Pennsylvania interior mills and elevators on July 1 this year than on the corresponding date in 1933, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Throughout the United States, however, the amount decreased more than twenty percent.

The Pennsylvania totals were 600,000 bushels on July 1, compared to 480,000 bushels in 1933 and a 1927-1931 average of 862,000 bushels. The United States totals were reported as 51,060,000 on July 1, compared to 64,296,000 a year previous, and a five-year average of 34,603,000.

Slightly Less Food Reported in Storage

Slightly less food was reported in the licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania on June 30 this year than on the corresponding date for 1933, according to the State bureau of foods and chemistry. Decreases were reported in amount of eggs in shell, butter, poultry, game and pork with increases in eggs out of shell, fish, beef, veal and mutton. The amount of butter in storage was only 4,734,181 pounds compared to 7,333,494 pounds a year ago.

The figures reported for June 30, 1934 and the year previous are:

	June 30 1934	June 30 1933
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	15,959,270	16,371,081
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	5,628,019	4,082,152
Butter (lbs.)	4,734,818	7,333,494
Poultry (lbs.)	1,474,983	2,215,430
Fish (lbs.)	1,475,884	1,172,986
Game (lbs.)	2,915	4,904
Beef (lbs.)	1,041,919	1,024,173
Veal (lbs.)	85,620	62,522
Mutton (lbs.)	161,280	108,301
Pork (lbs.)	2,280,512	2,817,838

New Plan Announced To Aid Fruit Growers

Orchardists who expect to market fruit from sprayed orchards this year are advised to apply to the Bureau of Markets in Harrisburg, for an inspection, at which time samples of the fruit will be taken for analysis of the spray residue, a statement from the Bureau indicates.

A charge of $3.00 is made for this service. If the analysis shows excessive spray residue, the orchardist will be advised to wash his fruit and then have a second analysis made before any fruit is marketed. No charge is made for this second test.

This is a new plan and is designed to aid in meeting all State and Federal regulations on spray residue, whether the fruit is for sale in local or foreign markets, officials state.

July 15 Price Index Unchanged From June

The index of prices paid farmers for important agricultural products was the same on July 15 this year as a month previous. Slight increases in the price of corn, oats, buckwheat, hay, hogs, beef cattle, and eggs were offset by decreases in price of wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, apples, veal calves, sheep, lambs, milk cows, horses, mules, and butterfat.

The July 15 prices with June 15 and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	July 1910-14	June 1934	July 1934
Wheat per bu.	$.95	$.94	$.88
Corn per bu.	.76	64	66
Oats per bu.	.51	.48	.49
Barley per bu.	.68	.61	.56
Rye per bu.	.78	.67	.60
Buckwheat per bu.	.73	.56	.60
Potatoes per bu.	.87	.95	.90
Hay per ton	15.96	10.10	10.50
Apples per bu.	.79	1.30	1.10
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.82	4.30	4.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.54	4.60	4.70
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.00	6.00	5.70
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.90	2.80	2.50
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.84	6.30	6.10
Milk cows per head	51.68	48.00	47.00
Horses per head	174.80	132.00	130.00
Mules per head	....	133.00	128.00
Chickens per lb.	.142	.144	.144
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.45	1.80	1.80
Butter per lb.	.26	.23	.23
Butterfat per lb.	....	.24	.23
Eggs per doz.	.208	.165	.188
Wool per lb.	.216	.25	.25
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	77	80
Grain	100	89	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	108	103
Meat animals	100	64	66
Dairy products	100	76	77
Chickens and eggs	100	69	73
Unclassified	100	57	61
PENNSYLVANIA	100	91	91
Grain	100	93	91
Fruits and vegetables	100	135	123
Meat animals	100	69	70
Dairy products	100	104	104
Chickens and eggs	100	73	80
Unclassified	100	65	67
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	122	122
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	63	66
Pennsylvania	100	75	75

In several other cases resulting from milk testers' carelessness rather than dishonesty, action was taken to correct the situation at once, either by revoking the license or by seeing that the carelessness was stopped as shown by further check-ups.

Prosecutions of recent cases involving irregularities in creameries and dairy plants in Smicksburg, Johnstown and Bradford, have not been terminated.

This milk plant checking which is required by law as a function of the Pennsylvania Department of Agricul-

bovine infectious abortion, and in recognition of whom, the disease has recently been designated as "Bang's Disease." Oluf Bang now occupies the position at the Veterinary College filled for many years by his father.

License More Dogs In Six Months Than During All of 1933

More individual dog licenses were issued by the county treasurers in Pennsylvania during the first six

Wage rates in Pennsylvania reported as of July 1, 1934 were: Per month with board, $21.00; per month without board, $34.00; per day with board, $1.30; and per day without board, $1.85. A year previous the rates were: Per month with board, $19.00; per month without board, $30.75; per day with board, $1.15; and per day without board, $1.60.

The monthly farm wage rate with board on July 1, this year varied from $10.00 in Georgia to $37.00 in Rhode Island, and the average for the entire country was $18.18.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., August 16, 1934 — No. 27

Farmers May Sell Own Products Tax-Free Anywhere in State

Almost daily, requests are received from farmers by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, asking whether a borough or city can require a farmer to take out a peddler's license to sell his own produce. The answer given by the Bureau officials, is that a city or borough may require a farmer to obtain a vender's license, but if he is selling only his own products, the license shall be issued to the producer free of charge. However, if the producer buys produce from his neighbors and resells it, then he becomes a peddler and must pay the municipal vender's license fee.

Two Acts Cited

Under the Act of April 22, 1903, P. L. 258, it is "unlawful for any city of this Commonwealth to levy or collect any money or tax, as a license fee, from any farmer who sells his own products in or about the streets of any city of this Commonwealth." Under Section 2920 of the Borough Code, P. L. 519, enacted May 4, 1927, it is "Unlawful for any borough to levy or collect any license fee from any farmer who sells his own produce in or about the streets of any borough." After the enactment of the Act of April 22, 1903, some boroughs and cities enacted ordinances prohibiting any peddling of farm produce within their limits, but it was held by the courts that a farmer selling his own products "from house to house is not within the prohibition of an ordinance against peddling farm produce."

The marketing officials explain further that a city or borough may enact sanitary or health ordinances requiring farmers who sell products such as milk or meat from their own raised livestock, to submit to regulations as laid down by the municipal board of health and to pay inspection fees to cover the cost of maintaining the Board of Health inspections. However, such inspection fees ought to be reasonable in amount and should not be higher than is necessary to cover expenses entailed by the sanitary inspections, they emphasize.

Mercantile License Tax

A farmer who sells his own products from house to house or to stores is also exempt from payment of the State mercantile license tax, which is collected by county treasurers for the State, because the tax applies only to venders and dealers in goods, wares and merchandise and a farmer who sells his own products is not technically a vender or dealer. However, if a producer buys produce from his neighbor and resells it, he lawfully becomes a vender and must pay the mercantile license tax on all produce which he buys and resells.

The mercantile license tax consists of two forms insofar as it applies to producers who buy produce and resell it: (1) Wholesale vender's tax and (2) Retail vender's tax. The wholesale vender's tax consists of three dollars per year for license plus one-half mill additional on each dollar of gross business transacted annually. The retail vender's tax consists of two dollars per year for license plus one mill additional for each dollar of gross business transacted annually.

Inspectors Find Dealers Who Cheat Milk Producers

Dairy inspectors of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, have check-tested 1,764 samples of milk and made 681 investigations of plant operations during the past six months in the enforcement of laws enacted to prevent milk dealers from cheating producers.

A number of irregularities have been detected by these inspectors, according to a report made by the Bureau officials. The St. Clair Sanitary Dairy, St. Clair, was found falsifying records of the Babcock test, prosecuted, and ordered to pay rebates to cheated producers amounting to $1,148.25. The Gailey Ice Cream Company's receiving station for the Standard Dairies, at Delta, was discovered under-reading the butterfat tests, and the tester who was also plant manager was prosecuted. Floyd L. Cotton, New Castle, Edward H. Smith, Ellwood City, and Schonoover's Dairy at Knoxville, were fined for operating milk plants without permits. In each case the fine was paid and the necessary permit taken out. In another case, Thomas M. Blair, manager and tester of the Lotz Brothers Dairy at Stroudsburg had his license revoked for failure to give correct weight on milk received.

In several other cases resulting from milk testers' carelessness rather than dishonesty, action was taken to correct the situation at once, either by revoking the license or by seeing that the carelessness was stopped as shown by further check-ups.

Prosecutions of recent cases involving irregularities in creameries and dairy plants in Smicksburg, Johnstown and Bradford, have not been terminated.

This milk plant checking which is required by law as a function of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has returned thousands of dollars to cheated dairymen during the past four years and has saved thousands of other milk producers from being cheated, states Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran. However, the records indicate that there are only a few unscrupulous and extremely careless dealers who are responsible for the prosecutions, he explains. The great majority of dealers throughout the State, are recording the proper tests and making payments accordingly.

Danish Veterinary Authority Visits Here

Oluf Bang, professor of Veterinary Medicine at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, Copenhagen, Denmark, spent two days recently here conferring with officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, on livestock disease control methods.

Professor Bang inspected the Bureau's laboratory at Summerdale and described it as one of the finest from the standpoint of both location and equipment that he had ever seen.

He visited other points of interest in the East and will appear on the program of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress in New York on August 16.

Dr. Bang is the son of the late Bernhard Bang, noted authority on bovine infectious abortion, and in recognition of whom, the disease has recently been designated as "Bang's Disease." Oluf Bang now occupies the position at the Veterinary College filled for many years by his father.

License More Dogs In Six Months Than During All of 1933

More individual dog licenses were issued by the county treasurers in Pennsylvania during the first six months this year than during all of 1933, according to the monthly report of the dog law enforcement division, State bureau of animal industry. The total licensed dog population at the end of the six-month period was 494,296 compared to 483,141 at the end of the twelve-month enforcement period a year ago. In addition, five more kennels have been licensed so far this year than in the entire previous year.

Thorough and rigid enforcement of the Dog Law by the State dog law enforcement agents together with widespread publicity, are given as reasons for the record rate at which dogs have been licensed this year.

The individual licenses issued by county to July 1 this year and for all of 1933 are as follows:

County	To July 1, 1934	All of 1933
Adams	3,584	3,739
Allegheny	32,493	32,692
Armstrong	8,004	7,475
Beaver	8,289	6,954
Bedford	5,964	5,692
Berks	16,540	16,621
Blair	11,211	11,193
Bradford	5,764	5,707
Bucks	6,858	7,813
Butler	8,170	7,742
Cambria	15,504	14,936
Cameron	504	485
Carbon	4,462	4,515
Centre	4,739	4,471
Chester	10,494	11,418
Clarion	4,373	4,298
Clearfield	6,898	6,063
Clinton	2,909	2,850
Columbia	5,157	4,596
Crawford	7,727	7,272
Cumberland	6,446	5,767
Dauphin	11,289	10,845
Delaware	10,050	13,460
Elk	2,599	2,411
Erie	10,038	8,755
Fayette	15,231	12,653
Forest	856	812
Franklin	6,264	5,408
Fulton	1,873	1,822
Greene	4,936	4,600
Huntingdon	4,975	4,645
Indiana	7,920	7,670
Jefferson	5,397	5,021
Juniata	1,793	1,868
Lackawanna	10,764	9,854
Lancaster	16,643	16,569
Lawrence	5,731	5,446
Lebanon	5,492	5,358
Lehigh	8,972	8,815
Luzerne	18,489	18,352
Lycoming	7,375	7,397
McKean	4,036	4,206
Mercer	8,381	7,726
Mifflin	2,921	3,322
Monroe	3,315	3,477
Montgomery	14,605	15,069
Montour	1,476	1,090
Northampton	10,629	10,029
Northumberland	6,831	7,941
Perry	3,636	3,579
Pike	1,410	1,370
Potter	2,122	2,074
Schuylkill	11,648	12,427
Snyder	1,696	1,898
Somerset	9,004	8,852
Sullivan	1,040	985
Susquehanna	4,735	4,372
Tioga	4,006	3,720
Union	1,447	1,621
Venango	6,688	6,378
Warren	3,760	3,429
Washington	15,931	15,214
Wayne	4,343	4,106
Westmoreland	22,153	20,965
Wyoming	2,208	2,261
York	13,498	12,970
Total	494,296	483,141

Farm Wages Show Increase over 1933

Wages paid by Pennsylvania farmers for hired help on July 1 this year averaged about ten percent higher than on the corresponding date in 1933, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Wage rates in Pennsylvania reported as of July 1, 1934 were: Per month with board, $21.00; per month without board, $34.00; per day with board, $1.30; and per day without board, $1.85. A year previous the rates were: Per month with board, $19.00; per month without board, $30.75; per day with board, $1.15; and per day without board, $1.60.

The monthly farm wage rate with board on July 1, this year varied from $10.00 in Georgia to $37.00 in Rhode Island, and the average for the entire country was $18.18.

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., August 23, 1934 — No. 28

Complete Credit System Set Up For Benefit of Pennsylvania Farmers

By H. A. Hanemann, Bureau of Markets

A complete agricultural credit system, cooperative in principle, has been set up by the Farm Credit Administration to provide long term, intermediate and short term credits for Pennsylvania farmers at moderate interest rates on very reasonable terms of repayment. The system which has been set up by the Farm Credit Administration and came into existence on June 1, 1933 under the Act of Congress called the Agricultural Marketing Act, was completed early this Spring and has already proved of real service to many of our farmers. The State of Pennsylvania is included in the Second District, which covers Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and is served by five corporate and agency subdivisions of the Farm Credit Administration at Baltimore. The agencies are the Federal Land Bank, Land Bank Commissioner, Intermediate Credit Bank, Bank for Cooperatives and the Production Credit Corporation.

The various agencies of the Farm Credit Administration at Baltimore make five classes of loans to farmers or farmers agencies:

(1) The Federal Land Bank makes long term loans on first mortgages and Land Bank Commissioner's Loans on second mortgages, for a shorter term, directly to producers through National Farm Loan Associations; (2) The Intermediate Credit Bank makes loans to cooperatives on agricultural commodities stored in bonded warehouses and secured by warehouse receipts and discounts agricultural production paper for production credit associations, State and National Banks, livestock loan companies and agricultural credit corporations; (3) The Bank for Cooperatives makes loans to agricultural cooperative associations for merchandising their products and for financing physical marketing facilities; (4) The Production Credit Corporation supervises the operation of, and furnishes capital for the establishment of local production credit associations through the purchase of preferred stock in them.

The longest term loans made by any agency of the Farm Credit Administration are made by the Federal Land Bank upon first mortgages on farm lands. This bank may loan to a producer, 50 percent of the appraised normal value of the land mortgaged and 20 percent of the appraised value of the permanent insured improvements thereon; (1) to provide for the purchase of agricultural land, (2) to provide for the purchase of necessary equipment, fertilizers and livestock, (3) to provide farm buildings or other improvements, (4) to liquidate indebtedness incurred for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1933, and (5) to provide owner with funds for general agricultural purposes. All land bank loans are obtained through local National farm loan associations and every farmer who obtains such a loan must purchase non-assessable stock in his local association in an amount equal to 5 percent of his loan. First mortgage loans may range in amount from $100 minimum to $50,000 maximum and must be repaid in 40 years or less according to contract. For all first mortgage loans placed by the Land Bank during the two years ending May 12, 1935, only interest need be paid to July 11, 1938, after that, regular semi-annual payments on principal must be made. Interest up to July 11, 1938 has been fixed at 4½ percent by the Banks and the producer who obtains such a loan pays a maximum of 5½ percent as the Farm Loan Associations are entitled to charge a maximum of 1 percent more than the rates fixed by the Land Bank. The producer who applies for a Land Bank loan pays the actual cost of appraisal, title search, and recording.

Land Bank Commissioner loans which are emergency loans to producers who are heavily in debt, for the purpose of refinancing or scaling down their debts, are also made through the Land Bank. Such loans may not exceed $5,000 to any one farmer and are usually made for a period of 13 years. The Land Bank Commissioner's Loan together with prior mortgages or other prior evidences of indebtedness may not exceed 75 percent of the appraised value of the farm. This type loan may be secured by either a first or second mortgage and supplemented by a mortgage on farm chattels. For the first three years after the loan is obtained, the producer pays only the interest due; thereafter the principal must be repaid in regular semi-annual installments over a period of 10 years.

The Intermediate Credit Bank, as previously stated, makes loans to agricultural cooperatives on products stored in United States licensed and bonded warehouses, secured by warehouse receipts, up to 75 percent of their market value and also discounts agricultural production paper for agricultural credit corporations, National and State banks, livestock loan companies and production credit associations. It deals directly with corporations and the period for which it makes loans ranges from more than three months to not over three years. Its interest rates usually range 1 percent above the rate on its debentures and this Bank may discount paper for any agricultural production lending agency, whose interest rate is not more than 3 percent higher than the Bank's rate, to the extent of 8 times such agency's unimpaired capital.

The Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives which was established on November 23, 1933, makes loans to agricultural cooperative associations for the effective merchandising of agricultural products, financing their operations and financing physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing or merchandising agricultural commodities. It may loan up to 60 per cent of the appraised value of the facilities of cooperatives for a period of not to exceed 20 years and not less than 3 nor more than 6 percent interest. Cooperatives desiring loans of more than $500,000 must make application to the Central Bank for Cooperatives at Washington but Pennsylvania cooperatives desiring less than this amount should apply to the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives. This agency up to August 1, 1934, had made total commitments of $133,000 to Pennsylvania Cooperatives. Cooperatives obtaining loans from the Bank for Cooperatives must apply five percent of the amount of the loan to the purchase of stock in the Bank and must amortize their loans in regular installments.

The Production Credit Corporations which were formed to provide capital for and to supervise the operation of local production credit associations, have made production credit available to farmers throughout the land. The Production Credit Corporation of Baltimore has established eleven production credit associations in Pennsylvania, which up to June 30, 1934 had advanced $799,038 for production purposes to our farmers. These associations are partly locally owned, are operated under the supervision of the Baltimore Corporation and are incorporated under charter, obtained from the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. They make crop loans, livestock loans, poultry loans and general agricultural loans to farmers on the security of crop, livestock and chattel mortgages. Crop loans mature as nearly as possible at the time the crops are to be harvested and livestock loans are usually made for a maximum period of 12 months, although where the security is good, livestock loans may be renewed annually for not more than two years. These loans are for the purpose of planting, harvesting and marketing crops or breeding, purchasing, feeding, raising or fattening poultry and livestock. Each producer obtaining a loan through a production credit association must apply 5 percent of his total loan to the purchase of non-assessable voting stock in his production credit association, so that eventually the association will be entirely owned by farmers.

The name and location of the production credit associations in Pennsylvania and the counties served by each follow: (1) **Allentown**—Lehigh, Northampton, Carbon, Schuylkill and Berks; (2) **Butler**—Allegheny, Beaver, Lawrence, Butler, Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson; (3) **Coudersport**—McKean, Potter, Tioga, Cameron and Elk; (4) **Gettysburg**—Perry, Franklin, Fulton, Adams, York and Cumberland; (5) **Hollidaysburg**—Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Indiana, Centre, Clearfield and Bedford; (6) **Lancaster**—Lancaster, Lebanon and Dauphin; (7) **Union (Lewisburg)**—Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder, Union, Clinton, Lycoming, Columbia, Montour and Northumberland; (8) **Meadville**—Mercer, Venango, Forest, Warren, Erie and Crawford; (9) **Norristown**—Philadelphia, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery and Chester; (10) **Scranton**—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Luzerne, Wyoming, Lackawanna and Sullivan; (11) **Uniontown**—Somerset, Fayette, Greene, Washington and Westmoreland. The Secretary-Treasurer of these associations will supply information concerning loans and advise who is authorized to handle applications in each county.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST
Ten High Pens to August 1, with Monthly Rank*

Owner	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Guy A. Leader (Pen 54)	York	7	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2546.40	2460
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	York	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2456.90	2438
C. H. Baker	Fayette	6	5	7	6	4	3	3	4	3	3	2397.15	2337
Co-op. Breed. & Hatch. Co.	Ohio	40	32	26	16	9	6	6	7	7	4	2365.50	2230
John E. Matthew	York	4	6	8	4	8	11	10	8	8	5	2360.75	2369
Vandermast Farm	Maryland	14	8	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	6	2355.85	2432
Z. D. Horn	Wash. Co.	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	7	2343.55	2281
Red Mount Farm	Mass.	19	26	24	10	7	5	5	5	5	8	2302.15	2194
Trexler Farms (Pen 41)	Lehigh	26	17	14	14	18	17	15	13	9	9	2296.70	2264
Matthew's Leghorn Farm	York	11	9	9	8	11	10	11	10	11	10	2279.40	2270

*Red Mount Farm is New Hampshire Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO AUGUST 1, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. per doz.
October	63.17	17,330.85	18,995	17.87	19.58	22.2 oz.
November	66.70	18,321.55	19,211	19.08	20.01	23.1 oz.
December	69.77	20,533.45	20,764	21.39	21.63	23.8 oz.
January	70.99	21,366.70	21,128	22.26	22.01	24.2 oz.
February	70.34	19,334.25	18,908	20.14	19.70	24.5 oz.
March	69.66	21,270.65	20,730	22.16	21.59	24.5 oz.
April	67.23	19,935.00	19,362	20.77	20.17	24.6 oz.
May	62.29	19,183.75	18,537	19.98	19.31	24.7 oz.
June	61.15	18,247.55	17,612	19.01	18.35	24.7 oz.
July	53.66	16,494.80	15,968	17.18	16.63	24.7 oz.

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12,000,000 Parasites Liberated In Peach Orchards to Control Moth

Twelve million minute, dark, gnat-like insects called trichogramma, were liberated during May, June and July this year, in the campaign of the bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture, against the Oriental fruit moth in Pennsylvania.

Because of the unusual life history of the fruit moth, sprays have been found ineffective in control. For that reason the State has been concentrating its efforts in recent years on the artificial rearing of parasites by the millions, hoping to curb the menace of this insect.

The Oriental fruit moth is an extremely destructive insect. It mutilates peach trees by destroying terminal buds and likewise causes wormy peaches.

Work with parasites as a control was started by the State six years ago. One difficulty after another was encountered due to the many complications of securing a satisfactory host for winter rearing the trichogramma in order to greatly multiply its numbers for release in the spring. It was found eventually that bagworm eggs provided a very satisfactory host for rearing the parasites. Millions of these eggs have been collected. Last year the boy scouts of Washington, Pa., collected and sent to the bureau, several thousand bagworm cases containing at least three million eggs. This year the biology class of the Swatara Township High School in Dauphin County cooperated with the bureau in collecting over 10,000 bagworm egg cases, the eggs of which were used effectively during this past summer's work.

The liberations this year were made in Berks, Beaver, Franklin, York, Dauphin, Juniata and Lancaster Counties. The first were released in early May and the last in July. The entomologists explain that the work has been completed for the year since the most desirable period for releasing the parasites is past.

In addition to the work with trichogramma, the State is cooperating with the Federal Government in establishing colonies of other promising parasites in Pennsylvania.

State officials gain satisfaction from reports which indicate that the fruit moth has been somewhat less severe in most localities this year than for some time. To what extent the decreasing ravages of this insect can be credited to the work of parasites is not known but the entomologists believe it is an important factor.

Largest Wool Crop Since 1919 Produced

The wool clip in Pennsylvania this Spring totaling 3,589,000 pounds, was the largest since the World War, according to the State Department of Agriculture. This wool was shorn from 485,000 sheep making the average fleece weigh 7.4 pounds.

Wool production in the Commonwealth reached its lowest point for more than a century in 1926 and 1927 and has been gradually swinging upward since that time due to an increase in the number of sheep. The average sheep in the State is now producing about ten percent more wool than seventeen years ago, Department records show.

The total wool production and average weight per fleece for each year since 1917 follow:

Year	Production Pounds	Wt. per fleece Pounds
1934	3,589,000	7.4
1933	3,411,000	7.4
1932	3,270,000	7.5
1931	3,248,000	7.5
1930	3,108,000	7.4
1929	2,982,000	7.4
1928	2,898,000	7.3
1927	2,730,000	7.5
1926	2,730,000	7.3
1925	2,805,000	7.5
1924	2,766,000	7.6
1923	2,990,000	7.4
1922	3,073,000	7.3
1921	3,053,000	7.1
1920	3,206,000	7.0
1919	3,444,000	7.0
1918	4,264,700	6.7
1917	4,225,000	6.5

Six Beekeepers Are Prosecuted

Successful prosecution of the owners of six out of the 3,700 apiaries inspected to date this season, has been announced by officials of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Action was taken in these six cases for housing bees in illegal hives and for interfering with the work of State bee inspectors.

Persistent effort is being made by the State to secure full compliance with provisions of the Pennsylvania Bee Law which requires the housing of bees in modern movable frame hives, the officials explain. This type of hives permits thorough inspection which is the first essential step in the control of transmissible bee diseases.

In this work, the State has been greatly aided by the most hearty cooperation of practically all beekeepers, the inspectors report. It has been only a rare exception where prosecution was necessary. At the present time, most of the 200,000 hives of bees in the State have been inspected and well over 90 percent are known to be properly housed to control disease. The remainder are being checked just as fast as time and money will permit.

Work is under way this summer in twenty counties. Much of this consists of "follow-up" inspections of colonies, found illegally housed upon first inspection a year ago.

Penna. Peach Crop Being Harvested

Pennsylvania is the only eastern State north of the Mason-Dixon line which has any quantity of peaches to harvest this year, reports reaching State bureau of markets indicate. This harvest will be at its peak during the last few days of August and the first week of September, with a fair quantity of large-sized and excellent quality fruit available in orchards principally in the south-central and eastern counties. Peaches are reported scarce in orchards in western and northern counties of the State due to the abnormal temperatures of last winter.

Those who have a particular liking for locally grown peaches and cream for breakfast or peach short cake for dinner, are advised that the last chance of the season will come early in September. Following the Pennsylvania peach harvest which will continue less than two weeks in any quantity, fresh peaches will be finished for this year. New York, New England and other northern states, which usually get into the peach market following Pennsylvania, are said to be conspicuously out of the picture this year with total, or close to total, crop failures.

Many Entries In Egg Laying Contest

Applications have been received so far for two-thirds of the available pens in the fourth official Pennsylvania egg laying contest which opens here October 1, according to W. S. Hagar, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

These new applicants will come principally from Pennsylvania, although twelve states are represented.

The present contest will close September 22 and birds for the new competition will be received from September 27 to October 1.

State May Refuse Dog Damage Claims

The bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has issued the following warning to all owners of livestock and poultry:

"The Commonwealth is putting forth every effort to stop the ravishes of livestock and poultry by uncontrolled dogs, and to see that all persons who can prove such losses are properly paid.

"Many times State Enforcement Agents are called to premises for the purpose of investigating and appraising where claim is entered for an alleged loss, and find that the carcasses, particulary of sheep, are so decomposed that it is impossible to examine them for the purpose of arriving at the value or to determine that dogs were actually responsible for their death.

"Livestock and poultry owners have a responsibility, and are expected to keep in close contact with their flocks so that should dogs attack their flock, the State Agent can be immediately notified. He can then easily examine the carcasses as well as gather other necessary information or evidence to sustain a claim.

"If livestock or poultry owners neglect to keep in close contact with their flocks and then some day find badly decomposed carcasses, they should not expect other than a refusal of their claim. The Commonwealth wishes to pay for all damages to livestock or poultry by dogs, but the owners are responsible in producing, for examination by the State Agent, the fresh carcass of any livestock or poultry claimed as having been killed by dogs.

"Agents are available in all sections of the State and can be readily reached direct; if not known, their name and address can be procured through the County Farm Agent or the County Treasurer."

43 Fairs Listed For September

Forty-three county and local fairs are scheduled for September in Pennsylvania, according to information supplied to the State Department of Agriculture. September is the favorite fair month and more than half of all the exhibitions staged in the State, are held during this one month.

The schedule of places and dates for exhibitions during September is reported as follows:

Fair	Location	Date
Schuylkill County	Cressona	Sept. 3-7
Cambria County	Ebensburg	Sept. 3-8
Montgomery County	Hatfield	Sept. 3-8
Susquehanna County	Montrose	Sept. 4-6
Franklin County	Chambersburg	Sept. 4-7
Greene County	Carmichaels	Sept. 4-7
Troy	Troy	Sept. 4-8
Bedford County	Bedford	Sept. 10-14
Berks County	Reading	Sept. 10-16
Mercer Central	Mercer	Sept. 11-13
Perry County	Newport	Sept. 11-13
West Alexander	West Alexander	Sept. 11-13
Dayton	Dayton	Sept. 11-14
Jenner	Jennerstown	Sept. 11-14
South Mountain	Arendtsville	Sept. 11-15
Oswago Valley	Millport	Sept. 12-14
Harford	Harford	Sept. 12-14
Stewartstown	Stewartstown	Sept. 12-15
Fayette County	Dawson	Sept. 13-15
Sugar Grove	Sugar-Grove	Sept. 13-15
Green Dreher	Newfoundland	Sept. 13-15
Mifflin	Newville	Sept. 17-20
Linesville	Linesville	Sept. 18-20
New Castle	New Castle	Sept. 18-20
Gratz	Gratz	Sept. 18-21
Fulton County	McConnellsburg	Sept. 18-21
Wyoming County	Tunkhannock	Sept. 18-21
Lehigh County	Allentown	Sept. 18-22
Union County	Lewisburg	Sept. 18-22
Conneautville	Conneautville	Sept. 19-21
West Lampeter	Lampeter	Sept. 19-21
Smythe Park	Mansfield	Sept. 19-22
Cochranton	Cochranton	Sept. 20-22
Cookport	Commodore	Sept. 20-22
Youngsville	Youngsville	Sept. 20-22
Carbon County	Lehighton	Sept. 23-30
Wayne County	Honesdale	Sept. 25-28
Doylestown	Doylestown	Sept. 25-29
Columbia County	Bloomsburg	Sept. 25-29
Sullivan County	Forksville	Sept. 26-29
Edinboro	Edinboro	Sept. 27-29
North East Community	North East	Sept. 27-29
Philadelphia	Bryn Mawr	Sept. 28-29

Fairs which started in the latter part of August but will continue during the first day or two of September, include:

Fair	Location	Date
Allegheny County	South Park	Aug. 28-Sept. 3
Cowanesque Valley	Westfield	Aug. 29-Sept. 1
Ligonier Valley	Ligonier	Aug. 30-Sept. 1
Mercer County	Stoneboro	Aug. 31-Sept. 4

The Clarion County Fair at Clarion, scheduled for August 28-31, was not reported to the Department in time for its announcement in the August schedule released a month ago.

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., September 6, 1934 — No. 30

Expand Gipsy Moth Quarantined Area in Northeastern Counties

The State quarantine on account of the Gipsy Moth, which regulates infested areas in Carbon, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Monroe and Wayne Counties has been amended effective September 1 to include Lehigh Township in Lackawanna County, Tunkhannock and the remainder of Tobyhanna Townships in Monroe County, and Penn Forest Township in Carbon County, adjoining the present regulated area, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced. The expansion of the regulated area was due to the discovery of colonies of Gipsy Moth in this new territory. The infestation, however, is spotty and not generally distributed, officials explain.

After September 1, the entire quarantine district will include the following: The Townships of Kidder and Penn Forest in Carbon County; the Townships of Carbondale, Covington, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Madison, Ransom, Roaring Brook, Spring Brook, the Boroughs of Archbald, Blakely, Dickson City, Dunmore, Elmhurst, Jermyn, Mayfield, Moosic, Moscow, Old Forge, Olyphant, Taylor, Throop and Winton, and the Cities of Carbondale and Scranton in Lackawanna County; the Townships of Bear Creek, Buck, Dennison, Exeter, Franklin, Hanover, Jackson, Jenkins, Kingston, Plains, Plymouth, Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, the Boroughs of Ashley, Avoca, Courtdale, Dorranceton, Duryea, Dupont, Exeter, Edwardsville, Forty Fort, Hughestown, Kingston, Laflin, Larksville, Laurel Run, Luzerne, Miners Mills, Parsons, Plymouth, Pringle, Swoyersville, Sugar Notch, Warrior Run, West Pittston, Wyoming, West Wyoming and Yatesville and the Cities of Wilkes-Barre and Pittston in Luzerne County; the Townships of Tobyhanna and Tunkhannock in Monroe County; and the Township of Canaan and the Borough of Waymart in Wayne County.

The restrictions which apply to the movement (to points outside the regulated area) of nursery and ornamental stock, forest products and service stone, and the storing of freight cars on sidings, have been amended to provide for regulating the movement of products within the quarantined area so as to prevent reinfestation of sections where eradication work is under way or has been completed. Authority is given for the inspection of all cars, containers, etc., for movement within or to points outside the regulated territory.

Heavy penalties are provided for violating these regulations. Additional information can be secured from the Gipsy Moth headquarters, 46 Carey Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., or the Bureau of **Plant Industry,** Harrisburg, Pa.

Urge Farmers to Conserve Timothy Seed

Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, in a statement issued here, makes a plea to farmers to conserve their timothy seed and to make early provisions for a supply for planting next spring.

His statement reads, "The timothy seed crop is extremely short. Our farmers who are using timothy seed ought to conserve every quart of it that they possibly can. If a farmer is using a mixture, it would be well to put in a quart less timothy seed to the acre than he is accustomed to plant. As there are large sections that use timothy seed in the Spring, it is doubtful, if the crop is not carefully husbanded, whether there will be timothy seed for planting next spring.

"We would also like to warn our farmers in the northern part of the State to get hold of their timothy seed for use next spring as soon as they can as they may find it very difficult to get it if they put off buying it until spring."

Prices Regain Level Of Three Years Ago

The farm price trend in Pennsylvania during the past three years is shown by the index which has been compiled and published monthly by the State Department of Agriculture.

This index was first compiled in October 1931. Between that date and February 1933 there was a gradual decline in both farm prices and prices of other commodities. Since February 1933 there has been an upward trend in both classes of prices. Since the beginning of recovery, the high point in the Pennsylvania farm price index was reached in November last year. A sharp recession occurred in December and January, after which some recovery has taken place. So far this year, the rise in farm prices has been practically offset by the increase in prices farmers pay for things purchased, with the result that no material change has taken place in the ratio between prices received and prices paid.

The following tabulation shows the Pennsylvania farm price index, the index of prices farmers pay, and the ratio between the two by months since October 1931:

Year and Month	Farm Price Index	Index of Prices Farmers Pay	Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid
1931			
October	97	122	80
November	97	120	81
December	93	119	78
1932			
January	84	117	72
February	78	116	67
March	76	114	67
April	72	113	64
May	69	111	62
June	69	108	64
July	73	107	68
August	75	107	70
September	75	106	71
October	79	105	75
November	79	104	77
December	77	103	75
1933			
January	73	102	72
February	62	101	61
March	64	100	63
April	65	101	64
May	70	102	69
June	73	103	71
July	88	107	82
August	90	112	80
September	93	116	80
October	96	117	82
November	97	116	84
December	94	116	81
1934			
January	88	117	75
February	90	119	76
March	92	120	77
April	91	120	76
May	90	121	74
June	91	122	75
July	91	122	75

Wide Interest Shown In Bang's Disease Tests

Statewide interest among dairymen is being manifested in the Federal-State project for the elimination of Bang's disease, officials of the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry, have announced.

Thousands of agreements have been requested and the work is getting under way rapidly in many sections.

As a guide to all cattle owners who desire to sign up, the following twelve points of general information have been issued by J. B. Reidy, Inspector-in-charge, in Pennsylvania for the Federal bureau of animal industry:

1. Owners must file applications by signing 3 copies of Federal agreements and 1 State Agreement (Pennsylvania plan) before blood is taken.
2. No blood testing will be done in herds not tuberculin tested under the individual plan or area plan.
3. Authorization must be obtained from the Harrisburg office before blood is taken. The free cooperative blood test and appraisal of reactors will be made by regularly employed State or Federal veterinarians, or by accredited veterinarians employed by the Federal Bureau. (This plan corresponds to area T. B. work).
4. Post mortem reports, in duplicate, of reactors when slaughtered shall be forwarded to this office by the veterinarian who made the inspection. At the time of appraisal, the reactors shall be quarantined, tagged, and branded with the letter B (not less than 3 inches in height), on the left hip.
5. Salvage reports (T. E. Form 24 (Revised)) will be made out in duplicate by the purchaser of reactors (same as T. B.) and forwarded to this office.
6. Blood samples must be drawn by a Federal or State veterinarian or by an accredited veterinarian specifically authorized by this office.
7. Herd owners desiring to employ their own veterinarians to take blood may do so when properly authorized by this office (similar to T. B. individual plan). Reactors to the blood test shall be quarantined, appraised, tagged, branded, and permitted to slaughter to approved establishments under Federal or State supervision after being sold by competitive bidding as in T. B. work.
8. No payment of indemnity will be made to any owner of Bang's disease reactors until all premises, officially designated as requiring cleaning and disinfection, have been so treated under State or Federal supervision.
9. No payment of indemnity will be made for unregistered bulls, steers, or calves under six months of age affected with Bang's disease.
10. Blood tests under this plan will have to be given to known positive animals which are on the premises when first test starts.
11. Tests will be assigned in the order in which they are received, except in cases where a group of owners are signed up, and it is desirable to test all in the group when the veterinarian is in the vicinity.
12. Herds which disclose suspects to the initial blood test will be retested in approximately 30 days. This retest will be considered as part of the first test. Herds which are all negative to the initial blood test will be retested in a year and if again entirely negative, will be given a certificate under the Pennsylvania plan.

Farm Prices Increase Two Points in Month

The index of prices paid farmers for important agricultural products increased two points between July 15 and August 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The prices of hay, grains and poultry products made substantial gains during this period, while the index of prices of fruits and vegetables encountered the seasonal decline.

The August 15 prices with July 15 and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	August 1910-'14	July 1934	August 1934
Wheat per bu.	$.93	$.88	$.93
Corn per bu.	.79	.66	.75
Oats per bu.	.49	.49	.51
Barley per bu.	.68	.56	.63
Rye per bu.	.76	.66	.69
Buckwheat per bu.	.72	.60	.63
Potatoes per bu.	.87	.90	.75
Hay per ton	15.42	10.50	12.40
Apples per bu.	.64	1.10	.90
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.12	4.60	4.85
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.46	4.70	4.70
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.28	5.70	5.70
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.16	2.50	2.65
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.70	6.10	5.60
Milk cows per head	53.10	47.00	46.00
Horses per head	175.40	130.00	126.00
Mules per head	....	128.00	123.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.144	.140
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.55	1.80	1.80
Butter per lb.	.28	.23	.25
Butterfat per lb.	....	.23	.25
Eggs per doz.	.228	.188	.216
Wool per lb.	.214	.25	.25
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	80	87
Grain	100	92	107
Fruits and vegetables	100	103	100
Meat animals	100	66	68
Dairy products	100	77	80
Chickens and eggs	100	73	84
Unclassified	100	61	76
PENNSYLVANIA	100	91	93
Grain	100	91	97
Fruits and vegetables	100	123	102
Meat animals	100	70	70
Dairy products	100	104	105
Chickens and eggs	100	80	89
Unclassified	100	67	78
PRICES FARMERS PAY	...	122	123
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	66	71
Pennsylvania	100	75	76

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Only 115 Townships Untested and Unsigned in Tuberculosis Drive

Only 115 townships out of the 1,569 in Pennsylvania remain untested and unsigned in the effort to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The tested townships make up 59 entire counties and 166 townships out of 288 in the remaining 8 counties outside of Philadelphia. Seven untested townships in five counties are signed up and awaiting initial test. Many of the untested townships have most of the herds tested already under the individual herd plan.

During July, $60,825.14 was paid by the State to 683 owners who had cattle react to the T. B. test and during August $45,935.15 was paid to 550 owners. Federal indemnities amounted to $33,570.47 in July and $27,961.19 in August.

Fifty-two counties are now modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one percent. These counties are Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Lycoming, Luzerne, Lackawanna, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Monroe, Northumberland, Potter, Pike, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

Seven additional counties have been completely tested but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are: Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lehigh, Northampton and Philadelphia.

Intensive survey activity is now being made in unsigned townships in the hopes of speeding up the bovine tuberculosis eradication work, officials report.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Twps. Tested	Twps. Signed Up	Twps. Not Signed Up	Total
Berks	26	2	16	44
Bucks	24	1	6	31
Chester	15	0	42	57
Delaware	6	0	15	21
Lancaster	22	1	18	41
Montgomery	25	1	12	38
Perry	18	2	1	21
York	30	0	5	35
Total	166	7	115	288

High Food Quality Maintained in State

The general quality of foods sold in Pennsylvania is good, and remarkably free from adulteration and misbranding, states Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in his annual report on the pure foods work in the Commonwealth during the past year. His conclusion is based upon records which show that 8,650 suspicious samples of food products were taken by representatives of the bureau of foods and chemistry, and of these only 1,332 or 15.4 percent failed to meet requirements.

Among the food law violations detected were the following: 49 cases of artificially colored and misbranded bakery products; 22 of artificially colored tomato paste, 34 of foods containing preservatives and misbranding; 14 failures to comply with the Kosher meat law; 26 of miscellaneous foods including canned goods, confectionery, etc.; 35 of fruits and meats containing sulphur dioxide; 45 unlawful sales of adulterated butter; 68 failures to meet the beverage laws involving the sale of non-registered and artificially colored and incorrectly labeled beverages; 60 cases of sales of stale eggs for fresh eggs; 41 cases of milk and cream deficient in butter fat and total solids; 5 violations of the oleomargarine law; 21 cases of misbranded pickles; 12 unlawful sales of adulterated and misbranded sausages and 4 for selling decomposed tomato catsup. In the successful prosecution of these cases, approximately $13,500 was received as fines and paid into the State Treasury.

The eighteen special food agents made 53,000 field inspections and investigations during 1933 in supervising 3,500 oleomargarine dealers, 66 cold storage warehouses, 18 egg opening establishments, 2,500 bakeries, 800 ice cream plants, 825 bottling plants, and the general supervision of the sale of food and agricultural products. In addition, check-ups were made on the sale of food in a large proportion of the 30,000 hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, and tea rooms throughout the State.

In order to enforce the pure food laws effectively, the Commonwealth is divided into thirteen inspection districts with a representative in charge of each, Dr. Kellogg explains. In the case of both ice cream manufacturers and soft drink bottling plants, the State is divided into four districts with specially qualified inspectors assigned to each for the purpose of enforcing legal requirements covering sanitary operations.

Elm Disease Found Near State's Border

Reports from the United States Department of Agriculture show that 6,435 elm trees in Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Ohio, have been found infected with the Dutch elm disease. No infections have been found so far in Pennsylvania but cases have been discovered in New Jersey within ten miles of the eastern Pennsylvania border, according to pathologists of the State bureau of plant industry.

The State officials are recommending that all weak elms be cut and burned and dead or dying branches be pruned out of other elms to eliminate the breeding places of the European elm bark beetle which is suspected of spreading the disease.

Not every sick elm tree has the Dutch elm disease but, as pointed out by the authorities, any elm tree with wilted, yellowed or brown leaves accompanied by the streaking in the sapwood, should be considered as suspicious and several specimens collected from each tree for laboratory examination. Specimen twigs should be about one-half inch in diameter and six to eight inches long. Send specimens to K. W. Lauer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., taking care to accompany each sample with a note giving the exact location of each tree from which the sample was taken.

$1700 in Prizes at State Apple Show

Seventeen hundred dollars in cash premiums are being offered in the apple department of the coming Pennsylvania Farm Show, John H. Light, Show Director, has announced.

This premium money is divided among thirteen classes, with the highest award that of $100 as first prize in the county association exhibit. More than forty varieties of apples are listed in the various divisions of the exhibition.

For growers who do not have cold storage facilities, arrangements will be made for placing apples in storage in Harrisburg until the opening of the Show on January 21, 1935.

With high quality fruit being harvested in many of the important apple producing counties, it is anticipated that the 1935 exhibition will be even larger than that of 1934 when 850 entries were in competition.

No separate apple premium list will be printed this year, Mr. Light reports, but the general premium list which gives full details of the entire Show, will be available by October 1.

5500 Acres Produce Tomatoes for Canning

As the early fall season opens, canneries in the Commonwealth are working full time receiving thousands of tons of Pennsylvania-grown tomatoes, according to the State bureau of markets. From the product raised on approximately 5,500 acres, are canned some of the most choice tomatoes available in canned food markets of the country, marketing officials state. "Pennsylvania hand-packed, whole tomatoes" are said to be in great demand by the buyers of high quality canned goods.

The State Department of Agriculture points out that since 1927, canners of the State have been making every effort to improve quality. State grading is being used successfully. This year eighteen canneries are purchasing tomatoes under the United States grades with State-licensed inspectors. It is expected that approximately eighty percent of all tomatoes grown in Pennsylvania for canning this year will be bought and sold under this system.

Report More Beetles In Certain Districts

The Japanese beetle occurred in greater numbers in certain districts of the State this year than in 1933, according to entomologists of the State bureau of plant industry.

In the Philadelphia area and in portions of the Harrisburg area, more beetles were reported than during the previous year.

It was noticed during 1934 that the beetle seems to be slower in building up a heavy population in some districts than in others. To illustrate, Sayre and Athens have been known to be infested since 1928 and York and Gettysburg since 1927, yet in all this time the number has not increased to such an extent as to be noticeable in their feeding upon favored host plants. This same holds for areas very much closer together. Areas in the city of Harrisburg, where the beetles were first found, have not built up a heavy population, but areas in which infestations were discovered later, have as high a bettle population as entomologists have ever observed in Pennsylvania.

Beetle trapping in Erie this year showed the presence of a few beetles there. The city was well covered with traps and no outlying infestations were found, but a few beetles were picked up about the edge of previously known infested districts. Treatment will be continued in Erie with the hope of preventing a heavy infestation in the important grape growing district of the State.

The quarantine regulating shipments of plants with soil attached, compost and similar material, will remain in force throughout the year as in the past seasons, officials say. Likewise, the quarantine covering the movement of certain farm products and cut flowers outside the regulated area is effective from June 15 to October 15. These regulations, it is explained, prevent the spread of beetles in infested soil and on infested produce, and enable Pennsylvania growers to reach markets outside the regulated area.

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Corn Borers On Increase In Recently Infested Territory

Fewer corn borers have been found this year in the northwestern sections of the Commonwealth but more in the most recently infested counties of the Central and East-central sections, according to a report made by entomologists of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, who have completed a preliminary survey of the infested territory.

Investigations in the oldest and most heavily infested area, that of Erie and Crawford Counties, show a continued decrease in borer population. In Erie County, for example, the infestation appears to be only slightly more than one percent compared to twenty-five percent in 1926.

The increase in Centre and Northampton Counties is giving entomologists some concern, for it is feared that commercial damage will soon result in these areas unless farmers change their corn cultural methods. It is believed that there are as many borers now in Northampton County as in Erie County—the oldest infested portion of the State. The practice on many farms in Centre and Northampton Counties, is to husk the corn from the standing stalks, allowing the stalks, or the greater portion of them, to remain in the field over winter. This makes ideal conditions for the corn borer.

While a thorough check-up on the rate of infestation and spread of the corn borer is impossible this year because of curtailment in appropriations, it is explained that sufficient surveying has been done to indicate that farmers in the northwestern counties have been successful up to this time in their battle with this insect. While extensive commercial damage has been done to the corn crop in several other states, no such damage has occurred in Pennsylvania. Full cooperation among farmers in carrying out recognized control measures, which involve principally the complete destruction of all corn refuse, has been largely responsible for the success of the work in the northwestern area.

All corn growers in the infested territory are being reminded that the most effective work in curbing borer damage can be done in the fall. Four essentials in this control work are given as follows: (1) Low cutting of corn; (2) thorough cleaning of borders of corn fields preferably by burning; (3) complete turn-over of corn stubbles; (4) complete destruction before June 1 each year of all corn stalks and other infested material about the farmstead.

State Ranks Ninth In Farm Cash Income

Cash income from farm production in Pennsylvania during 1933 was $170,782,000, an increase of $11,893,000, or 7.5 per cent over 1932, according to estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Cash income is defined as the value of quantities of farm products actually sold off the farms of the State where produced and included, for the entire country, seventy-eight crops and thirteen livestock items. The total amounted to $297,398,000 in 1929; $209,366,000 in 1931; and $158,889,000 in 1932. In addition to the cash income from sale of products, Pennsylvania farmers received $822,000 as benefit payment for crop reduction during 1933.

When compared to other states, Pennsylvania ranked thirteenth in cash income in 1929, twelfth in 1930, eleventh in 1931, eighth in 1932, and ninth in 1933.

Of the total cash income from farm production in Pennsylvania in 1933, two-thirds came from the sale of livestock and livestock products and one-third from the sale of crops. This must not be interpreted, officials point out, as meaning that crop production is not important in the State for most of the crops are fed to livestock and poultry on the farms where produced and the milk, eggs, wool, etc., are turned into cash. The farm value of crops produced on Pennsylvania farms in 1933 was $143,674,000, but of this total only $55,869,000 or slightly more than one-third, was turned directly into cash. On the other hand, the farm value of livestock and livestock products produced during the year was $138,123,000 of which almost four-fifths was sold.

Report Increase In Public Markets

The number of farmers' markets in Pennsylvania has continued to grow, despite the trend downward in several other states, according to the biennial report of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. One hundred and thirty-four farmers' markets are in operation in the Commonwealth this year compared with 130 in the summer of 1932. Seventy of these markets are "market houses," and sixty-four are curb or open air markets.

During the past two years, the State gave assistance to four groups in establishing new enclosed markets. This help consisted principally of suggestions for the market design, layout of stands, types of refrigeration, methods of heating and lighting, plans of finance and rental charges. In addition, four meetings with market managers from all sections of the State were held to discuss problems of operation and means of improving existing enclosed markets. As a result of these meetings, it is said that several markets have made improvements to their physical facilities and developed better merchandising methods among their farmer and dealer tenants.

Records indicate that Pennsylvania leads all States in the direct marketing of most farm products, which with the slow but steady increase in these farmers' selling facilities, augurs well for the future. Such marketing gives producers a larger share of the consumer's dollar than would otherwise be the case, officials explain.

Many Prosecuted On Food Law Charges

One hundred and sixty dealers in food products were ordered prosecuted during August for food law violations, according to the monthly report of the State bureau of foods and chemistry.

Among the violations listed by the Bureau are the following: Jelly roll with jelly artificially colored, olive oil misbranded and adulterated, imitation lemon flavoring low in citral contents, raspberry preserves deficient in fruit, hamburg meat in partial state of decomposition, India relish containing benzoates, fresh ground meat unfit for human consumption, butter high in moisture, orange juice adulterated and misbranded, soft drink low in sugar, eggs sold for fresh which were not fresh, illegal use of manufacturers' cabinets in sale of ice cream, ice cream low in butterfat, and cider vinegar colored with caramel and low in acetic acid.

Six milk dealers were ordered prosecuted for violating the milk testing law. These dealers failed to take and hold daily samples of milk received for the required ten-day period, or were found operating their plants without the necessary permit.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to September 1, with Monthly Rank*

Owner	RANK											Points to Date	Eggs to Date
	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1		
Guy A. Leader (Pen 54)	7	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2770.75	2709
Guy A. Leader (Pen 4)	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2604.75	2577
John E. Matthew	4	6	8	4	8	11	10	8	8	5	3	2593.60	2589
C. H. Baker	6	5	7	6	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	2588.40	2515
Co-op. Breed. & Hatch. Co.	40	32	26	16	9	6	6	7	7	4	5	2564.80	2412
Vandermast Farm	14	8	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	6	6	2551.65	2597
W. S. Hannah & Sons	45	37	28	25	21	20	19	15	14	11	7	2508.55	2492
Z. D. Horn	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	7	8	2506.15	2430
Ben W. Jacobs	58	58	49	36	32	30	24	22	18	15	9	2487.85	2390
Trexler Farms	26	17	14	14	18	17	15	13	9	9	10	2482.55	2438

*All of the above hens are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO SEPTEMBER 1, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. per doz.
October	63.17	17,330.85	18,995	17.87	19.58	22.2 oz.
November	66.70	18,321.55	19,211	19.08	20.01	23.1 "
December	69.77	20,533.45	20,764	21.39	21.63	23.8 "
January	70.99	21,366.70	21,128	22.26	22.01	24.2 "
February	70.34	19,334.25	18,908	20.14	19.70	24.5 "
March	69.66	21,270.65	20,730	22.16	21.59	24.5 "
April	67.23	19,935.00	19,362	20.77	20.17	24.6 "
May	62.20	19,183.75	18,537	19.98	19.31	24.7 "
June	61.15	18,247.55	17,612	19.01	18.35	24.7 "
July	53.66	16,494.80	15,968	17.18	16.63	24.7 "
August	48.50	15,190.05	14,433	15.82	15.03	25.0 "

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* The evaluation of the total outturn of a given commodity irrespective of whether sold or used in one way or another on the farm.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., September 6, 1934 — No. 30

Expand Gipsy Moth Quarantined Area in Northeastern Counties

The State quarantine on account of the Gipsy Moth, which regulates infested areas in Carbon, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Monroe and Wayne Counties has been amended effective September 1 to include Lehigh Township in Lackawanna County, Tunkhannock and the remainder of Tobyhanna Townships in Monroe County, and Penn Forest Township in Carbon County, adjoining the present regulated area, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has announced. The expansion of the regulated area was due to the discovery of colonies of Gipsy Moth in this new territory. The infestation, however, is spotty and not generally distributed, officials explain.

After September 1, the entire quarantine district will include the following: The Townships of Kidder and Penn Forest in Carbon County; the Townships of Carbondale, Covington, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Madison, Ransom, Roaring Brook, Spring Brook, the Boroughs of Archbald, Blakely, Dickson City, Dunmore, Elmhurst, Jermyn, Mayfield, Moosic, Moscow, Old Forge, Olyphant, Taylor, Throop and Winton, and the Cities of Carbondale and Scranton in Lackawanna County; the Townships of Bear Creek, Buck, Dennison, Exeter, Franklin, Hanover, Jackson, Jenkins, Kingston, Plains, Plymouth, Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, the Boroughs of Ashley, Avoca, Courtdale, Dorrancetown, Duryea, Dupont, Exeter, Edwardsville, Forty Fort, Hughestown, Kingston, Laflin, Larksville, Laurel Run, Luzerne, Miners Mills, Parsons, Plymouth, Pringle, Swoyersville, Sugar Notch, Warrior Run, West Pittston, Wyoming, West Wyoming and Yatesville and the Cities of Wilkes-Barre and Pittston in Luzerne County; the Townships of Tobyhanna and Tunkhannock in Monroe County; and the Township of Canaan and the Borough of Waymart in Wayne County.

The restrictions which apply to the movement (to points outside the regulated area) of nursery and ornamental stock, forest products and service stone, and the storing of freight cars on sidings, have been amended to provide for regulating the movement of products within the quarantined area so as to prevent reinfestation of sections where eradication work is under way or has been completed. Authority is given for the inspection of all cars, containers, etc., for movement within or to points outside the regulated territory.

Heavy penalties are provided for violating these regulations. Additional information can be secured from the Gipsy Moth headquarters, 46 Carey Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., or the Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

Urge Farmers to Conserve Timothy Seed

Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran, in a statement issued here, makes a plea to farmers to conserve their timothy seed and to make early provisions for a supply for planting next spring.

His statement reads, "The timothy seed crop is extremely short. Our farmers who are using timothy seed ought to conserve every quart of it that they possibly can. If a farmer is using a mixture, it would be well to put in a quart less timothy seed to the acre than he is accustomed to plant. As there are large sections that use timothy seed in the Spring, it is doubtful, if the crop is not carefully husbanded, whether there will be timothy seed for planting next spring.

"We would also like to warn our farmers in the northern part of the State to get hold of their timothy seed for use next spring as soon as they can as they may find it very difficult to get it if they put off buying it until spring."

Prices Regain Level Of Three Years Ago

The farm price trend in Pennsylvania during the past three years is shown by the index which has been compiled and published monthly by the State Department of Agriculture.

This index was first compiled in October 1931. Between that date and February 1933 there was a gradual decline in both farm prices and prices of other commodities. Since February 1933 there has been an upward trend in both classes of prices. Since the beginning of recovery, the high point in the Pennsylvania farm price index was reached in November last year. A sharp recession occurred in December and January, after which some recovery has taken place. So far this year, the rise in farm prices has been practically offset by the increase in prices farmers pay for things purchased, with the result that no material change has taken place in the ratio between prices received and prices paid.

The following tabulation shows the Pennsylvania farm price index, the index of prices farmers pay, and the ratio between the two by months since October 1931:

Year and Month	Farm Price Index	Index of Prices Farmers Pay	Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid
1931			
October	97	122	80
November	97	120	81
December	93	119	78
1932			
January	84	117	72
February	78	116	67
March	76	114	67
April	72	113	64
May	69	111	62
June	69	108	64
July	73	107	68
August	75	107	70
September	75	106	71
October	79	105	75
November	79	104	77
December	77	103	75
1933			
January	73	102	72
February	62	101	61
March	64	100	63
April	65	101	64
May	70	102	69
June	73	103	71
July	88	107	82
August	90	112	80
September	93	116	80
October	96	117	82
November	97	116	84
December	94	116	81
1934			
January	88	117	75
February	90	119	76
March	92	120	77
April	91	120	76
May	90	121	74
June	91	122	75
July	91	122	75

Wide Interest Shown In Bang's Disease Tests

Statewide interest among dairymen is being manifested in the Federal-State project for the elimination of Bang's disease, officials of the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry, have announced.

Thousands of agreements have been requested and the work is getting under way rapidly in many sections.

As a guide to all cattle owners who desire to sign up, the following twelve points of general information have been issued by J. B. Reidy, Inspector-in-charge, in Pennsylvania for the Federal bureau of animal industry.

1. Owners must file applications by signing 3 copies of Federal agreements and 1 State Agreement (Pennsylvania plan) before blood is taken.
2. No blood testing will be done in herds not tuberculin tested under the individual plan or area plan.
3. Authorization must be obtained from the Harrisburg office before blood is taken. The free cooperative blood test and appraisal of reactors will be made by regularly employed State or Federal veterinarians, or by accredited veterinarians employed by the Federal Bureau. (This plan corresponds to area T. B. work).
4. Post mortem reports, in duplicate, of reactors when slaughtered shall be forwarded to this office by the veterinarian who made the inspection. At the time of appraisal, the reactors shall be quarantined, tagged, and branded with the letter B (not less than 3 inches in height), on the left hip.
5. Salvage reports (T. E. Form 24 (Revised)) will be made out in duplicate by the purchaser of reactors (same as T. B.) and forwarded to this office.
6. Blood samples must be drawn by a Federal or State veterinarian or by an accredited veterinarian specifically authorized by this office.
7. Herd owners desiring to employ their own veterinarians to take blood may do so when properly authorized by this office (similar to T. B. individual plan). Reactors to the blood test shall be quarantined, appraised, tagged, branded, and permitted to slaughter to approved establishments under Federal or State supervision after being sold by competitive bidding as in T. B. work.
8. No payment of indemnity will be made to any owner of Bang's disease reactors until all premises, officially designated as requiring cleaning and disinfection, have been so treated under State or Federal supervision.
9. No payment of indemnity will be made for unregistered bulls, steers, or calves under six months of age affected with Bang's disease.
10. Blood tests under this plan will have to be given to known positive animals which are on the premises when first test starts.
11. Tests will be assigned in the order in which they are received, except in cases where a group of owners are signed up, and it is desirable to test all in the group when the veterinarian is in the vicinity.
12. Herds which disclose suspects to the initial blood test will be retested in approximately 30 days. This retest will be considered as part of the first test. Herds which are all negative to the initial blood test will be retested in a year and if again entirely negative, will be given a certificate under the Pennsylvania plan.

Farm Prices Increase Two Points in Month

The index of prices paid farmers for important agricultural products increased two points between July 15 and August 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The prices of hay, grains and poultry products made substantial gains during this period, while the index of prices of fruits and vegetables encountered the seasonal decline.

The August 15 prices with July 15 and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	August 1910-'14	July 1934	August 1934
Wheat per bu.	$.93	$.88	$.93
Corn per bu.	.79	.66	.75
Oats per bu.	.49	.49	.51
Barley per bu.	.68	.56	.63
Rye per bu.	.76	.66	.69
Buckwheat per bu.	.72	.60	.63
Potatoes per bu.	.87	.90	.75
Hay per ton	15.42	10.50	12.40
Apples per bu.	.64	1.10	.90
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.12	4.60	4.85
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.46	4.70	4.70
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.28	5.70	5.70
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.16	2.50	2.65
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.70	6.10	5.60
Milk cows per head	53.10	47.00	46.00
Horses per head	175.40	130.00	126.00
Mules per head	....	128.00	123.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.144	.140
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.55	1.80	1.80
Butter per lb.	.28	.23	.25
Butterfat per lb.	....	.23	.25
Eggs per doz.	.228	.188	.216
Wool per lb.	.214	.25	.25
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	80	87
Grain	100	92	107
Fruits and vegetables	100	103	100
Meat animals	100	66	68
Dairy products	100	77	80
Chickens and eggs	100	73	84
Unclassified	100	61	76
PENNSYLVANIA	100	91	93
Grain	100	91	97
Fruits and vegetables	100	123	102
Meat animals	100	70	70
Dairy products	100	104	105
Chickens and eggs	100	80	89
Unclassified	100	67	78
PRICES FARMERS PAY	...	122	123
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	66	71
Pennsylvania	100	75	76

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., September 13-20, 1934 — No. 31

Only 115 Townships Untested and Unsigned in Tuberculosis Drive

Only 115 townships out of the 1,569 in Pennsylvania remain untested and unsigned in the effort to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The tested townships make up 59 entire counties and 166 townships out of 288 in the remaining 8 counties outside of Philadelphia. Seven untested townships in five counties are signed up and awaiting initial test. Many of the untested townships have most of the herds tested already under the individual herd plan.

During July, $60,825.14 was paid by the State to 683 owners who had cattle react to the T. B. test and during August $45,935.15 was paid to 550 owners. Federal indemnities amounted to $33,570.47 in July and $27,961.19 in August.

Fifty-two counties are now modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one percent. These counties are Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Lycoming, Luzerne, Lackawanna, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Monroe, Northumberland, Potter, Pike, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

Seven additional counties have been completely tested but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are: Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lehigh, Northampton and Philadelphia.

Intensive survey activity is now being made in unsigned townships in the hopes of speeding up the bovine tuberculosis eradication work, officials report.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Twps. Tested	Twps. Signed Up	Twps. Not Signed Up	Total
Berks	26	2	16	44
Bucks	24	1	6	31
Chester	15	0	42	57
Delaware	6	0	15	21
Lancaster	22	1	18	41
Montgomery	25	1	12	38
Perry	18	2	1	21
York	30	0	5	35
Total	166	7	115	288

High Food Quality Maintained in State

The general quality of foods sold in Pennsylvania is good, and remarkably free from adulteration and misbranding, states Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in his annual report on the pure foods work in the Commonwealth during the past year. His conclusion is based upon records which show that 8,650 suspicious samples of food products were taken by representatives of the bureau of foods and chemistry, and of these only 1,332 or 15.4 percent failed to meet requirements.

Among the food law violations detected were the following: 49 cases of artificially colored and misbranded bakery products; 22 of artificially colored tomato paste, 34 of foods containing preservatives and misbranding; 14 failures to comply with the Kosher meat law; 26 of miscellaneous foods including canned goods, confectionery, etc.; 35 of fruits and meats containing sulphur dioxide; 45 unlawful sales of adulterated butter; 68 failures to meet the beverage laws involving the sale of non-registered and artificially colored and incorrectly labeled beverages; 60 cases of sales of stale eggs for fresh eggs; 41 cases of milk and cream deficient in butter fat and total solids; 5 violations of the oleomargarine law; 21 cases of misbranded pickles; 12 unlawful sales of adulterated and misbranded sausages and 4 for selling decomposed tomato catsup. In the successful prosecution of these cases, approximately $13,500 was received as fines and paid into the State Treasury.

The eighteen special food agents made 53,000 field inspections and investigations during 1933 in supervising 3,500 oleomargarine dealers, 66 cold storage warehouses, 18 egg opening establishments, 2,500 bakeries, 800 ice cream plants, 825 bottling plants, and the general supervision of the sale of food and agricultural products. In addition, check-ups were made on the sale of food in a large proportion of the 30,000 hotels, restaurants, lodging houses, and tea rooms throughout the State.

In order to enforce the pure food laws effectively, the Commonwealth is divided into thirteen inspection districts with a representative in charge of each, Dr. Kellogg explains. In the case of both ice cream manufacturers and soft drink bottling plants, the State is divided into four districts with specially qualified inspectors assigned to each for the purpose of enforcing legal requirements covering sanitary operations.

Elm Disease Found Near State's Border

Reports from the United States Department of Agriculture show that 6,435 elm trees in Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Ohio, have been found infected with the Dutch elm disease. No infections have been found so far in Pennsylvania but cases have been discovered in New Jersey within ten miles of the eastern Pennsylvania border, according to pathologists of the State bureau of plant industry.

The State officials are recommending that all weak elms be cut and burned and dead or dying branches be pruned out of other elms to eliminate the breeding places of the European elm bark beetle which is suspected of spreading the disease.

Not every sick elm tree has the Dutch elm disease but, as pointed out by the authorities, any elm tree with wilted, yellowed or brown leaves accompanied by the streaking in the sapwood, should be considered as suspicious and several specimens collected from each tree for laboratory examination. Specimen twigs should be about one-half inch in diameter and six to eight inches long. Send specimens to K. W. Lauer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., taking care to accompany each sample with a note giving the exact location of each tree from which the sample was taken.

$1700 in Prizes at State Apple Show

Seventeen hundred dollars in cash premiums are being offered in the apple department of the coming Pennsylvania Farm Show, John H. Light, Show Director, has announced.

This premium money is divided among thirteen classes, with the highest award that of $100 as first prize in the county association exhibit. More than forty varieties of apples are listed in the various divisions of the exhibition.

For growers who do not have cold storage facilities, arrangements will be made for placing apples in storage in Harrisburg until the opening of the Show on January 21, 1935.

With high quality fruit being harvested in many of the important apple producing counties, it is anticipated that the 1935 exhibition will be even larger than that of 1934 when 850 entries were in competition.

No separate apple premium list will be printed this year, Mr. Light reports, but the general premium list which gives full details of the entire Show, will be available by October 1.

5500 Acres Produce Tomatoes for Canning

As the early fall season opens, canneries in the Commonwealth are working full time receiving thousands of tons of Pennsylvania-grown tomatoes, according to the State bureau of markets. From the product raised on approximately 5,500 acres, are canned some of the most choice tomatoes available in canned food markets of the country, marketing officials state. "Pennsylvania hand-packed, whole tomatoes" are said to be in great demand by the buyers of high quality canned goods.

The State Department of Agriculture points out that since 1927, canners of the State have been making every effort to improve quality. State grading is being used successfully. This year eighteen canneries are purchasing tomatoes under the United States grades with State-licensed inspectors. It is expected that approximately eighty percent of all tomatoes grown in Pennsylvania for canning this year will be bought and sold under this system.

Report More Beetles In Certain Districts

The Japanese beetle occurred in greater numbers in certain districts of the State this year than in 1933, according to entomologists of the State bureau of plant industry.

In the Philadelphia area and in portions of the Harrisburg area, more beetles were reported than during the previous year.

It was noticed during 1934 that the beetle seems to be slower in building up a heavy population in some districts than in others. To illustrate, Sayre and Athens have been known to be infested since 1928 and York and Gettysburg since 1927, yet in all this time the number has not increased to such an extent as to be noticeable in their feeding upon favored host plants. This same holds for areas very much closer together. Areas in the city of Harrisburg, where the beetles were first found, have not built up a heavy population, but areas in which infestations were discovered later, have as high a bettle population as entomologists have ever observed in Pennsylvania.

Beetle trapping in Erie this year showed the presence of a few beetles there. The city was well covered with traps and no outlying infestations were found, but a few beetles were picked up about the edge of previously known infested districts. Treatment will be continued in Erie with the hope of preventing a heavy infestation in the important grape growing district of the State.

The quarantine regulating shipments of plants with soil attached, compost and similar material, will remain in force throughout the year as in the past seasons, officials say. Likewise, the quarantine covering the movement of certain farm products and cut flowers outside the regulated area is effective from June 15 to October 15. These regulations, it is explained, prevent the spread of beetles in infested soil and on infested produce, and enable Pennsylvania growers to reach markets outside the regulated area.

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Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., September 27, 1934 — No. 32

Corn Borers On Increase In Recently Infested Territory

Fewer corn borers have been found this year in the northwestern sections of the Commonwealth but more in the most recently infested counties of the Central and East-central sections, according to a report made by entomologists of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, who have completed a preliminary survey of the infested territory.

Investigations in the oldest and most heavily infested area, that of Erie and Crawford Counties, show a continued decrease in borer population. In Erie County, for example, the infestation appears to be only slightly more than one percent compared to twenty-five percent in 1926.

The increase in Centre and Northampton Counties is giving entomologists some concern, for it is feared that commercial damage will soon result in these areas unless farmers change their corn cultural methods. It is believed that there are as many borers now in Northampton County as in Erie County—the oldest infested portion of the State. The practice on many farms in Centre and Northampton Counties, is to husk the corn from the standing stalks, allowing the stalks, or the greater portion of them, to remain in the field over winter. This makes ideal conditions for the corn borer.

While a thorough check-up on the rate of infestation and spread of the corn borer is impossible this year because of curtailment in appropriations, it is explained that sufficient surveying has been done to indicate that farmers in the northwestern counties have been successful up to this time in their battle with this insect. While extensive commercial damage has been done to the corn crop in several other states, no such damage has occurred in Pennsylvania. Full cooperation among farmers in carrying out recognized control measures, which involve principally the complete destruction of all corn refuse, has been largely responsible for the success of the work in the northwestern area.

All corn growers in the infested territory are being reminded that the most effective work in curbing borer damage can be done in the fall. Four essentials in this control work are given as follows: (1) Low cutting of corn; (2) thorough cleaning of borders of corn fields preferably by burning; (3) complete turn-over of corn stubbles; (4) complete destruction before June 1 each year of all corn stalks and other infested material about the farmstead.

State Ranks Ninth In Farm Cash Income

Cash income from farm production in Pennsylvania during 1933 was $170,782,000, an increase of $11,893,000, or 7.5 per cent over 1932, according to estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Cash income is defined as the value of quantities of farm products actually sold off the farms of the State where produced and included, for the entire country, seventy-eight crops and thirteen livestock items. The total amounted to $297,398,000 in 1929; $209,366,000 in 1931; and $158,889,000 in 1932. In addition to the cash income from sale of products, Pennsylvania farmers received $822,000 as benefit payment for crop reduction during 1933.

When compared to other states, Pennsylvania ranked thirteenth in cash income in 1929, twelfth in 1930, eleventh in 1931, eighth in 1932, and ninth in 1933.

Of the total cash income from farm production in Pennsylvania in 1933, two-thirds came from the sale of livestock and livestock products and one-third from the sale of crops. This must not be interpreted, officials point out, as meaning that crop production is not important in the State for most of the crops are fed to livestock and poultry on the farms where produced and the milk, eggs, wool, etc., are turned into cash. The farm value of crops produced on Pennsylvania farms in 1933 was $143,674,000, but of this total only $55,869,000 or slightly more than one-third, was turned directly into cash. On the other hand, the farm value of livestock and livestock products produced during the year was $138,123,000 of which almost four-fifths was sold.

Report Increase In Public Markets

The number of farmers' markets in Pennsylvania has continued to grow, despite the trend downward in several other states, according to the biennial report of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. One hundred and thirty-four farmers' markets are in operation in the Commonwealth this year compared with 130 in the summer of 1932. Seventy of these markets are "market houses," and sixty-four are curb or open air markets.

During the past two years, the State gave assistance to four groups in establishing new enclosed markets. This help consisted principally of suggestions for the market design, layout of stands, types of refrigeration, methods of heating and lighting, plans of finance and rental charges. In addition, four meetings with market managers from all sections of the State were held to discuss problems of operation and means of improving existing enclosed markets. As a result of these meetings, it is said that several markets have made improvements to their physical facilities and developed better merchandising methods among their farmer and dealer tenants.

Records indicate that Pennsylvania leads all States in the direct marketing of most farm products, which with the slow but steady increase in these farmers' selling facilities, augurs well for the future. Such marketing gives producers a larger share of the consumer's dollar than would otherwise be the case, officials explain.

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Co-op. Breed. & Hatch. Co.	40	32	26	16	9	6	6	7	7	4	5	2564.80	2412
Vandermast Farm	14	8	6	5	5	7	7	6	6	6	6	2551.65	2597
W. S. Hannah & Sons	45	37	28	25	21	20	19	15	14	11	7	2508.55	2492
Z. D. Horn	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	7	8	2506.15	2430
Ben W. Jacobs	58	58	49	36	32	30	24	22	18	15	9	2487.85	2390
Trexler Farms	26	17	14	14	18	17	15	13	9	9	10	2482.55	2438

*All of the above hens are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION RECORD TO SEPTEMBER 1, FOR ENTIRE CONTEST

Month	Percent Production	Total Points	Total Eggs	Points Per Bird	Eggs Per Bird	Egg Wt. per doz.
October	63.17	17,330.85	18,995	17.87	19.58	22.2 oz.
November	66.70	18,321.55	19,211	19.08	20.01	23.1 "
December	69.77	20,533.45	20,764	21.39	21.63	23.8 "
January	70.99	21,366.70	21,128	22.26	22.01	24.2 "
February	70.34	19,334.25	18,908	20.14	19.70	24.5 "
March	69.66	21,270.65	20,730	22.16	21.59	24.5 "
April	67.23	19,935.00	19,362	20.77	20.17	24.6 "
May	62.29	19,183.75	18,537	19.98	19.31	24.7 "
June	61.15	18,247.55	17,612	19.01	18.35	24.7 "
July	53.66	16,494.80	15,968	17.18	16.63	24.7 "
August	48.50	15,190.05	14,433	15.82	15.03	25.0 "

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 19 — Harrisburg, Pa., October 4, 1934 — No. 33

Advise Farmers To Force Court Test Of City Ordinances On Selling Fees

Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparran in a statement issued here, advises farmers who are forced by a municipality to pay a charge for the privilege of peddling products of their own raising, to take their case to court.

During recent years, several different methods have been devised by borough and city officials to gain revenue from farmers on the one hand and apparently to discourage farmer-peddler competition with city merchants on the other. The Department of Justice quotes Section 1 of the Act of April 22, 1903, P. L. 258, to show that this action of municipal officials is illegal. This law provides: "After the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any borough or city of this Commonwealth to levy or collect any money or tax, as a license fee, from any farmer who sells his own products in or about the streets of any borough or city of this Commonwealth." This same provision was later incorporated in both the city and borough codes.

Deputy Attorney General James W. Shull, has advised Secretary McSparran that the State Department of Justice is unable to find anything in the Constitution or in statutes which prohibits cities or municipalities passing illegal ordinances. He suggests that the only redress for farmers in such cases is to refuse payment of the license or fee and appeal the case to the courts. If one farmer is arrested under an ordinance of this type, Judge Shull believes that all interested local farmers should join in the defense. "This would lighten the burden and they are sure to win, thereby imposing the costs on the city," he points out and says further that "this would likely end the aggressions of the cities or municipalities against the farmer."

The Department of Justice bases its recent suggestions on a formal opinion given Secretary McSparran recently which states in part: "Sales by the farmer are often confused with those by hawkers, peddlers, and traveling merchants, who peddle, from house to house, goods, wares and merchandise. The ordinances against this class of salesmen, who are required to procure licenses, are very numerous throughout the Commonwealth. These regulations are sometimes improperly used to deter farmers from exercising their right to sell the products which were raised by his own toil upon his own soil."

After a review of numerous court cases and existing statutes, the opinion concluded, "The general trend of legislation and adjudications seems to place a ban upon the licensing of persons making sales of their own farm products. Therefore, you are advised that farmers who sell their own products may make such sales in municipalities within the Commonwealth without paying of license fees."

Penna. Apple Crop Prospects Favorable

Fruit growers of the Commonwealth are harvesting the best crop of apples to be found in any of the northeastern states, according to the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and, with the exception of Washington, Virginia and New York, the largest crop of any State in the Union.

Although the harvest for the entire country is one of the shortest in the past twenty-five years and particularly short in northeastern and midwestern states, Pennsylvania fruit growers are fortunate in having a crop approximately equal to the volume of last year and of much finer quality.

Some of the largest and oldest orchardists report that a cleaner and brighter crop of apples was never grown in the Commonwealth. The fruit is large, well colored, and shows a minimum of damage from insects or disease. The percentage of the crop which will pack out United States No. 1 quality is expected to exceed any year on record.

During the first half of September, growers harvested the highly flavored McIntosh, Grimes Golden, and Summer Rambo varieties. Following these varieties, the Pennsylvania favorites —Smokehouse and Jonathan—are picked. The winter, or long-keeping varieties, are last to be harvested, these being chiefly Stayman, Delicious, Rome and York Imperial.

In the face of the short crop throughout the country, growers are expecting somewhat higher prices than were secured last year for their apples. Early prices have held fairly well but have not been excessive for the consumer. Growers expect that the market will hold steady or advance slightly later in the season.

State Called Upon To Name Thousands Of Insect Specimens

Entomologists of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, have identified during the past two years, more than 15,000 insect specimens sent or brought to the Department from all parts of the State, the Bureau's biennial report indicates.

For this work, the Bureau maintains one of the most complete State insect collections in the country. In this collection, practically every known insect found in Pennsylvania and adjoining States is carefully preserved, classified and labelled with its scientific name so that identification can be readily made.

This collection of more than 50,000 specimens of 11,000 different insects, is referred to in the Bureau's report as "invaluable in the enumeration, classification, and correlation of the insect pests of the State with reference to distribution, period of greatest damage, and regulatory control."

The collection has been assembled through the painstaking and persistent effort of State entomologists through the past twenty years.

Check Grape Shipments To Protect Public

A check is being made on grapes transported from the Erie growing section to determine observance of the Pennsylvania grape law, according to the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Under this law, no grapes in closed packages may be shipped for sale or thereafter sold or exposed for sale in Pennsylvania, except when marked in a plain and conspicuous manner with a statement of (1) the grade, (2) the net quantity or weight of contents, and (3) the name and address of the person or association under whose authority the grapes are packed. The grade markings on the package must conform to the standards of the United States Grades for grapes, but any person not desiring to grade his grapes, may mark his packages as "unclassified."

The law also provides that no packages containing grapes, the label on them, or any advertising accompanying them, shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the grapes, which shall be false or misleading in any particular. In addition to being a protection to growers, the Grape Law assures the consuming public a more dependable product than would otherwise be the case.

In similar checks on grape shipments made during past years, one prosecution was made as a result of disregarding the law, and the offender fined.

Susquehanna County Farmer Has Raised Sheep For 73 Years

William Brotzman, a farmer near Rush in Susquehanna County, has owned sheep continuously for 73 years and has lived on his present farm for fifty-three years, according to a report from Charles R. Sims, dog law enforcement agent in Brotzman's section of the State.

During this period of almost three-quarters of a century, this veteran sheep grower has observed many changes in the industry, the State Department of Agriculture, points out. Brotzman got his start in the business as a little boy of three years, when he was given a pet lamb by a neighbor. At that time, there were 3,500,000 sheep in Pennsylvania and no doubt sheep raising was one of the most important sources of cash income.

Due to the competition of the middle and far western States, to the greater profit in the dairy business, and last but not least, to the ravages of uncontrolled dogs, the sheep industry practically disappeared from the Pennsylvania hillsides. The low point in sheep numbers was reached in 1927 when only 400,000 were reported. Since that year, the number has increased to 526,000. The rigid enforcement of the Pennsylvania Dog Law during the past decade has been unquestionably an important factor in the gradual return of sheep to popularity on Keystone State farms, officials state.

Nine Fairs Listed For Early October

Nine county and local fairs are scheduled for October in Pennsylvania, according to reports reaching the State Department of Agriculture. These will bring to a close what might be termed the 82nd county fair season in the Commonwealth, according to the Department.

While many agricultural exhibitions had been held in the State previous to 1850, the county fair idea did not take firm rooting until after the first State Fair, which was held in Harrisburg in October 1851. Beginning in 1852 and continuing for several decades, county associations were organized under the leadership of the State Agricultural Society, in practically every county and very successful exhibitions were held.

The October fair schedule follows:

Fair	Location	Date
Union Agricultural	Burgettstown	Oct. 2- 4
York County	York	Oct. 2- 6
Lycoming County	Hughesville	Oct. 3- 6
New Holland	New Holland	Oct. 4- 6
Manor	Millersville	Oct. 4- 6
Harvest Home	Columbia	Oct. 9-11
Ephrata	Ephrata	Oct. 10-13
Port Allegany	Port Allegany	Oct. 11-13
Ulysses	Ulysses	Oct. 11-13

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Third Egg Laying Contest Closes With New Records Set

The third Official Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest closed October 1 with several new high records set, according to the final report issued by the State Department of Agriculture. While the trap-nesting of full pens stopped at the end of the fifty-first week, as in all standard contests, the records of the sixty-four leading individual hens were continued to complete the full year. Fifty-four of these birds made records of either 300 eggs or 300 points, or both.

A single Comb White Leghorn entered by the Foreman Poultry Farm of Michigan, established a new Pennsylvania contest record by laying 324 eggs, totalling 345.65 points, in 365 days. An entry by the Vandermast Farm of Maryland, with 339 eggs to her credit, set a new high mark for egg production in the Pennsylvania competition, but due to size of the eggs, scored only 312 points. The highest previous total for egg production was 326 eggs made in the 1931-32 contest by a White Leghorn owned by Mount Hope Farm of Massachusetts.

Ten Leading Birds—365 Days

The ten leading birds in the 365 days of trap-nesting are reported as follows: Single Comb White Leghorn, Foreman Poultry Farm, Michigan, 345.65 points, 324 eggs; Single Comb White Leghorn, Trexler Farms, Pennsylvania, 328.70 points, 324 eggs; Single Comb White Leghorn, Rinker Poultry Farm, Pennsylvania, 327.90 points, 305 eggs; Single Comb White Leghorn, C. H. Baker, Pennsylvania, 326.85 points, 313 eggs; New Hampshire Red, Highland Poultry Farm, New Hampshire, 325.15 points, 299 eggs; Single Comb White Leghorn, Matthew's Leghorn Farm, Pennsylvania, 322.30 points, 300 eggs; Single Comb White Leghorn, Foreman Poultry Farm, Michigan, 320.60 points, 315 eggs; Single Comb White Leghorn, Guy A. Leader, Pennsylvania, 319.90 points, 314 eggs; Single Comb White Leghorn, Brownstown Poultry Farm, Pennsylvania, 319.30 points, 292 eggs; Barred Plymouth Rock, Brenner's Hatchery, Pennsylvania, 315.20 points, 313 eggs.

Ten Winning Pens—357 Days

The owners of the ten winning pens with the record of each pen for the fifty-one week period, all of which were Single Comb White Leghorns are reported as follows: Guy A. Leader, Pennsylvania, (Pen 54) 2895.50 points, 2826 eggs; John E. Matthew, Pennsylvania, 2730.40 points, 2718 eggs; Guy A. Leader, Pennsylvania, (Pen 4) 2709.60 points, 2674 eggs; C. H. Baker, Pennsylvania, 2706.00 points, 2624 eggs; Co-op. Breeding and Hatchery Company, Ohio, 2698.05 points, 2533 eggs; W. S. Hannah Sons, Michigan, 2655.20 points, 2629 eggs; The Vandermast Farm, Maryland, 2654.10 points, 2694 eggs; Ben W. Jacobs, Pennsylvania, 2637.10 points, 2527 eggs; Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns, New York, 2604.95 points, 2659 eggs; Matthew's Leghorn Farm, Pennsylvania, 2601.55 points, 2589 eggs.

Winning Pens Each Breed

Single Comb White Leghorns, Guy A. Leader, Pennsylvania, 2895.50 points, 2826 eggs; New Hampshire Reds, Red Mount Farm, Massachusetts, 2571.75 points, 2440 eggs; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Brenner's Hatchery, Pennsylvania, 2491.70 points, 2437 eggs; White Plymouth Rocks, Susquehanna County Breeders, Pennsylvania, 2359.40 points, 2308 eggs; Rhode Island Reds, Flying Horse Farm, Massachusetts, 2347.15 points, 2277 eggs; White Wyandottes, John W. Kennady II, Pennsylvania, 2341.40 points, 2213 eggs; Crossbred, P. T. Kistler, Pennsylvania, 1841.55 points, 1769 eggs; Anconas, Eriksen's Ancona Yards, New York, 1691.25 points, 1788 eggs; Single Comb White Minorcas, Colonial Poultry Farms, Missouri, 1657.90 points, 1662 eggs.

Winning Hens Each Breed (357 Days)

Single Comb White Leghorns, Foreman Poultry Farm, Michigan, 337.95 points, 317 eggs; New Hampshire Reds, Highland Poultry Farm, New Hampshire, 319.65 points, 294 eggs; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Brenner's Hatchery, Pennsylvania, 311.10 points, 309 eggs; Rhode Island Reds, Flying Horse Farm, Massachusetts, 302.10 points, 289 eggs; Crossbred, P. T. Kistler, Pennsylvania, 289.15 points, 280 eggs; White Plymouth Rocks, A. H. Ward, Iowa, 285.75 points, 287 eggs; White Wyandottes, John W. Kennady II, Pennsylvania, 262.95 points, 242 eggs; Anconas, Eriksen's Ancona Yards, New York, 243.80 points, 272 eggs; Single Comb White Minorcas, Colonial Poultry Farms, Missouri, 239.95 points, 234 eggs.

New Contest Starts

The fourth competition started October 1 with seventy-six pens from fifteen states entered. Of this number forty-six are from Pennsylvania, the remainder coming from New York, Michigan, Ohio, New Hampshire, Maryland, Massachusetts, Washington, Oregon, California, Texas, Iowa, West Virginia, New Jersey and Missouri.

36,186 Colonies Of Bees Inspected

The apiary inspection work conducted by the Pennsylvania bureau of plant industry during the past season resulted in the examination of 5,365 apiaries containing 36,185 colonies of bees, the annual report on the work indicates. This work is done in accordance with the Pennsylvania bee law which requires that bees be housed in movable frame hives in order that serious transmissible diseases may be controlled.

American foul brood was found in 822 apiraries and 2,847 colonies were infected. About 7.8 percent of the colonies inspected were found diseased. This is near the average found the past four years. Prior to 1930, as high as 16 percent were found diseased.

The greatest gain has been made in reducing the number of box and crossed comb hives, the inspectors report. While the total for the season is equal to that of the past season, the counties in which inspection was done previously show a reduction of over 60 percent from the number of illegal hives found on former inspection. Several of the counties have almost eliminated the illegal hive condition.

The fieldmen have found that beekeepers are becoming more willing each year to permit and assist inspection, especially in assisting the inspectors to dispose of diseased colonies. Two thousand two hundred and seventy-five colonies of bees were burned by the inspectors this season which is about double the number burned last year.

It was necessary to prosecute only six owners of apiaries out of the 5,365 apiaries inspected for either interfering with inspection, refusing to clean up disease or maintaining illegal hives.

Fewer Pigs Vaccinated As Cholera Protection

A report from the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry shows that 20 percent fewer hogs were immunized against cholera in the first eight months of 1934 than in the corresponding period of 1933. The principal reasons were the low value of hogs and the inability of many farmers to pay for the treatment.

"With the market price of hogs on the upward trend farmers should safeguard them against disease, particularly cholera," officials point out. "The cost of serum and virus has been reduced in recent years, and immunization is still a sound investment. While hog cholera losses have been comparatively light for the past year or two, infection still exists, and, as a rule, becomes active during the fall months. One outbreak of cholera may spread the disease to an entire neighborhood if the hogs are not properly immunized."

Lay Plans For 9th State Farm Show

Committees representing more than thirty farm organizations in Pennsylvania are cooperating with the State Farm Show Commission and the Show Director, in formulating plans for the nineteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, scheduled for Harrisburg, next January 21-25.

At a recent meeting, suggestions were received from many of these groups for improving various features of the Exposition. Director Light reported plans for expanding the livestock show and the dressed sheep, cattle and poultry displays; for improving the egg show; for making a more attractive presentation of the rugs, baked goods and dress exhibits; and for enlarging the facilities for vegetables.

Steps are being taken by the management to eliminate seriously conjested sections in the building by the rearrangement of doors and the relocation of food booths.

The biggest problem for the management at the coming Show, the Director states, is to find room for all the exhibitors, both commercial and competitive, who wish to take part in the Exposition. Only ten percent of the commercial space was reported unsold at the beginning of October. Furthermore, the superintendents of the various competitive departments are asking for more space to take care of the anticipated flood of entries of farm products due to the favorable season and high quality of the crops in many counties of the State.

Farm Prices Make General Advance

The farm price of most of the important agricultural commodities in Pennsylvania advanced from August 15 to September 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The prices of potatoes and wool declined; no change was reflected in wheat, apples and beef cattle. There was a four-point gain in the grain price index, and a sixteen-point increase in the chicken and egg index.

The September 15 prices with August 15 and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	Sept. 1910-'14	Aug. 1934	Sept. 1934
Wheat per bu.	$.94	$.93	$.93
Corn per bu.	.80	.75	.83
Oats per bu.	.46	.51	.52
Barley per bu.	.70	.63	.67
Rye per bu.	.77	.69	.74
Buckwheat per bu.	.71	.63	.67
Potatoes per bu.	.77	.75	.65
Hay per ton	15.41	12.40	13.80
Apples per bu.	.60	.90	.90
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.34	4.85	6.80
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.42	4.70	4.70
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.28	5.70	6.30
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.84	2.65	2.70
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.48	5.60	5.70
Milk cows per head	53.66	46.00	47.00
Horses per head	173.60	126.00	127.00
Mules per head	....	123.00	125.00
Chickens per lb.	.138	.140	.146
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.65	1.80	1.90
Butter per lb.	.30	.25	.26
Butterfat per lb.	....	.25	.27
Eggs per doz.	.254	.216	.265
Wool per lb.	.22	.25	.23
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
United States	100	96	102
Grain	100	106	112
Fruits and vegetables	100	101	93
Meat animals	100	68	82
Dairy products	100	97	99
Chickens and eggs	100	86	104
Unclassified	100	125	126
Pennsylvania	100	93	100
Grain	100	97	101
Fruits and vegetables	100	102	93
Meat animals	100	70	80
Dairy products	100	105	111
Chickens and eggs	100	89	105
Unclassified	100	78	86
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	125	126
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	77	81
Pennsylvania	100	74	79

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Survey Shows Favorable Position of State in Feed Production

The favorable position of Pennsylvania in the face of the worst drought in the history of the country is shown by a Nationwide feed survey recently completed by Federal-State agencies.

Pennsylvania is one of the twelve States to have sufficient hay and silage to meet all local requirements until 1935 crop harvests, the survey reveals. In fact, it is estimated that the State will have slightly more hay than is needed. When the corn fodder and straw suitable for feed is included, it is believed that Pennsylvania will have a surplus of 445,000 tons, or about one-seventh of the total surplus for the entire country. Idaho is the only other State to have a greater surplus of roughage than Pennsylvania.

As usual, however, the Commonwealth will have a deficiency of feed grain due to the heavy consumption of mill feeds by dairy cattle and poultry. This deficit is estimated at 182,000 tons.

The survey shows a deficiency of hay in the counties northwest of the mountains except in certain localities in which the surplus will find ready near-by markets. Sizeable surpluses of hay are indicated in several of the north-central and in all of the counties southeast of the mountains. Many of the valleys in counties in the mountainous section of the State extending from Somerset and Bedford counties in the southwest to Luzerne and Wyoming Counties in the northeast, have considerable quantities of surplus hay. The extreme northwestern counties have the most severe shortage while the southeastern counties have the greatest surplus.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will gladly supply more specific information to all interested parties, on localities which have reported hay in excess of local needs.

15,000 Copies Of Show List Mailed

More than 15,000 copies of the premium list for the nineteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, scheduled for Harrisburg next January 21-25, have been mailed to interested parties throughout the State, according to John H. Light, Show director.

This premium book covers 112 pages and carried the details on over 7,000 cash awards in the twenty-five departments of the Show. The premiums total $37,000 in addition to many special awards.

One of the interesting features of the publication is a table which gives statistics on the growth of the Pennsylvania Farm Show since its inception in 1917. The attendance and number of entries in the competitive departments in the past eighteen shows are given as follows:

Year	Attendance	Entries
1917	5,000	440
1918	7,500	570
1919	12,500	720
1920	15,000	900
1921	25,000	960
1922	30,000	1,200
1923	37,000	1,530
1924	41,500	2,000
1925	42,300	2,211
1926	40,000	4,319
1927	50,000	3,848
1928	50,000	4,998
1929	70,000	4,158
1930	80,000	3,621
1931	250,000	7,300
1932	275,000	8,022
1933	275,500	8,700
1934	287,000	9,600

The premium list may be secured by writing to the Director, Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Fall Weather Favors High Crop Yields

Good growing weather during August and September was especially favorable to fall crops in Pennsylvania, according to the recent Federal-State Crop Report. The average acre yield of potatoes, estimated at 145 bushels, sets a new high record, the yield being twenty-nine bushels above the five-year average. Other crops with acre yields higher than average include corn, barley and buckwheat.

Several Pennsylvania crops make a far greater proportion of the Nation's total production this year than usual. On the basis of the five-year average, Pennsylvania produces only 1.4 percent of the United States corn crop but this year the crop will likely be at least 3 percent of the total. Furthermore, the average oats crops in Pennsylvania is usually only 2.3 percent of the total of all the states, but this year the proportion will be 4.5 percent or double the average.

When the latest forecast of 1934 crops is compared with the five-year average, it is found that Pennsylvania will likely produce this year larger crops of corn, barley, buckwheat and potatoes but slightly smaller crops of winter wheat, oats, rye, hay, apples and pears. Crops which are substantially below the average include tobacco, peaches and grapes.

The estimates for October 1, or the latest preliminary estimates and the five-year average are shown in the following table:

Crop		Latest forecast 1934	5-year average 1928-1932
Corn	bus.	53,504,000	45,585,000
Winter wheat	"	14,654,000	17,205,000
Oats	"	24,219,000	27,413,000
Barley	"	2,066,000	1,200,000
Rye	"	1,368,000	1,671,000
Buckwheat	"	2,660,000	2,578,000
Potatoes	"	27,985,000	22,698,000
Tobacco	lbs.	23,160,000	49,273,000
Tame hay	tons	2,548,000	3,127,000
Apples (total)	bus.	8,190,000	9,584,000
Peaches	"	442,000	1,708,000
Pears	"	374,000	395,000
Grapes	tons	18,315	25,174

796 Nurseries Set New Licensing Record

The licensing of nurseries has again set a new high record in Pennsylvania, according to F. M. Trimble, chief nursery inspector, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The final report for the inspection year which closed September 30, shows 796 nurseries containing 9,071 acres of stock licensed. This number represents an increase of 33 nurseries but a drop of 929 in acreage compared to the previous year.

When the first nursery inspection law was passed in 1901, there were 121 nurseries containing 2,200 acres in the State, records indicate.

Inspectors reports show that nurserymen have been able to maintain very complete lines of stock and are in excellent position to supply the Fall demand. Prices have not been materially increased over last year so that it is felt that a real opportunity exists for property owners to buy good, well-grown stock at reasonable prices.

Lack of propagation during the past few years, however, indicates a scarcity of many desirable lines of nursery stock in the near future, Mr. Trimble states.

An unusually large demand for fruit trees, especially peaches due to the great loss of orchards in New York and northern Pennsylvania as a result of the severe winter, is anticipated during the coming year.

State officials remind all nursery stock growers that a license must be secured before stock can be sold from the premises.

Bovine Tuberculosis Test Made In All Herds Of 59 Counties

All cattle in fifty-nine of the sixty-seven counties of Pennsylvania have been tuberculin tested and are now under supervision in the drive to rid the Commonwealth of bovine tuberculosis, according to a report from the bureau of animal industry, State Department of Agriculture.

During September, 45,923 cattle were tested in 4,454 herds, and of these cattle, only 1,063 reacted.

The report indicates that 178,715 herds consisting of 1,425,621 cattle are now under State-Federal supervision, meaning that they have been tested at least once and found free of tuberculosis.

All the untested cattle in eight townships of five counties were signed up and awaiting the test on October 1.

82 Dealers Ordered Fined For Violation Of State Food Laws

Eighty-two dealers in food products were ordered prosecuted during September by the State bureau of foods and chemistry in the enforcement of pure food laws, according to the monthly report from the director.

The violations included the sale or offering for sale of hamburg meat sour and unfit for food, sugar wafers artificially colored and misbranded, sweet pickles containing sodium benzoates, cherry cider misbranded and adulterated, butter high in moisture and low in butterfat, eggs sold as fresh which were not fresh, and sour cream low in butterfat.

In the enforcement of the new bakery law, eleven bakers were ordered prosecuted for operating bakeries without the necessary State license.

A round-up of ice cream retailers using cabinets of well-known manufacturers, but selling from them the product of others, brought twenty-six prosecutions. Likewise, five ice cream manufacturers were cited for operating plants without licenses.

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State Wins Fourteen Year Fight Against Peach Yellows Disease

Peach yellows disease was one of the most serious handicaps to the Pennsylvania peach grower until the State recently demonstrated its effective control, a report on this activity of the State bureau of plant industry, indicates. For generations, the premature yellowing of peach leaves, the short life of many trees, and the worthless fruit produced on the diseased trees, proved a baffling problem.

In 1921, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture began its annual inspection of peach orchards by experienced pathologists in the hopes that this might prove an effective plan for curbing the menace. All trees which gave evidence of the disease were marked to be removed soon by the owner of the orchard. This systematic inspection resulted in 287,000 trees being examined the first year, of which 17,000 were found to be infected and were removed.

For fourteen years, this plan was faithfully pursued until by 1934, the prevalence of the disease had been reduced so that instead of one in twenty-five, only one in twelve hundred trees inspected was found to be infected. A total of 514,279 trees were inspected this year in 311 orchards located in thirteen counties. Of these trees, only 421 were marked for removal because of evidence of the disease.

The counties in which inspections were made in 1934 include: Adams, Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Schuylkill and York.

The results of the work this year are described as especially encouraging since it is the second year in which the State has conducted biennial instead of annual inspections. It is hoped that the work can be continued effectively on this basis since it represents a substantial reduction in cost.

Income Data Shows Interesting Facts

A recent tabulation made by the Federal bureau of agricultural economics on the cash income from agricultural production by States for 1933, shows many interesting facts relating to the prominence of this Commonwealth as an agricultural State, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

For example, the cash income from milk and milk products in Pennsylvania was almost three times the cash income from corn in Iowa, over twice the cash income (exclusive of AAA benefits) from wheat in Kansas, and twice the cash income from cattle and calves in Texas.

Pennsylvania ranked second in 1933 in cash income from eggs, third in cash income from chickens, third in cash income from potatoes, third in cash income from milk, and fifth in cash income from apples.

Pennsylvania led all States in cash income from farm production of greenhouse products, and stood fifth in cash income from the sale of nursery products being outranked only by Ohio, New York, New Jersey and California. In truck crops, Pennsylvania ranks seventh, being exceeded by California, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, New York and Texas.

When the county cash income estimates in Pennsylvania are derived, it is found that the total in Lancaster County is greater than that of either Delaware, Nevada or Rhode Island.

The preliminary estimates on cash income from farm production in Pennsylvania, by products, for 1933 follow: Corn, $1,444,000 (exclusive of $256,000 in AAA benefits); wheat, $6,576,000; oats, $537,000; barley, $58,000; rye, $448,000; buckwheat, $787,000; tobacco, $1,388,000 (exclusive of $566,000 in AAA benefits); hay, $5,900,000; cloverseed, $114,000; timothy seed, $18,000; potatoes, $12,861,000.

Truck crops, $6,663,000; apples, $5,082,000; peaches, $1,157,000; pears, $142,000; cherries, $161,000; plums and apricots, $81,000; grapes, $370,000; strawberries, $573,000; small fruits, $229,000; maple sugar and sirup, $233,000; forest products, $1,430,000; nursery products, $2,488,000; greenhouse products, $7,129,000.

Cattle and calves, $10,058,000; hogs, $4,407,000; sheep and lambs, $917,000; chickens, $8,470,000; eggs (chicken) $17,835,000; milk, $72,407,000 and wool, $819,000. Grand total, $170,782,000.

Cash income is defined by the Federal officials as the value of quantities actually sold off the farm where produced and must not be confused with farm value which is the evaluation of the total outturn of a given commodity irrespective of whether sold or used in one way or another on the farm.

Unique Poisoning Case Reported by Botanist

An unusual case of plant poisoning of livestock, has been reported by Dr. E. M. Gress, chief botanist of bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

A farmer in Schuylkill County lost twenty head of hogs during the latter part of September. The case proved very perplexing until Dr. Gress was called to make an investigation.

"On inquiry and search of the pasture," the State botanist says in his report, "it was found that Sudan grass, which is very poisonous under certain conditions, was without doubt causing the trouble. The farmer had sowed Sudan grass in his hog pasture. When Sudan grass is wilted, frosted, trampled or stunted in its growth, it develops prussic acid which is a deadly poison. The hogs had trampled the grass which made conditions just right for the development of the poison."

Livestock Dealer Fined

Max Bouchek, livestock dealer trading as the "Union Livestock Company" in the Pittsburgh Livestock Yards, Pittsburgh, has been prosecuted by the State bureau of animal industry for buying and selling livestock without the State license required by law.

It is explained that the State Livestock Dealers Licensing Law was enacted on June 22, 1931, and became effective January 1, 1932. In spite of notification by letter on October 22, 1931 and on December 2, 1931, and being reminded again on April 18, 1934, Bouchek has persistently disregarded the law.

The prosecution of Bouchek was ordered by bureau of animal industry officials on October 16, and a hearing was held before Justice of the Peace James A. Hernon of Sharpsburg. Hernon found Bouchek guilty and imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

The Bureau is now engaged in checking the operation of other unlicensed livestock dealers to see if they come in the class which the law requires must be licensed. Officials assert that prosecutions will be ordered in all cases where the evidence indicates that the dealers are disregarding the law.

Fourth Egg Laying Contest Under Way

The fourth Pennsylvania official egg laying contest being conducted in Harrisburg by the State Department of Agriculture, completed its first two weeks on October 14 with promise of another year of outstanding records.

There are 76 pens from 15 states competing. The leading pen at the end of the first fourteen days came all the way from Oregon a few days before the contest opened and laid 127 eggs during the two-week period. This pen consists of Single Comb White Leghorns and is owned by J. A. Hanson. Pens from Texas, California, West Virginia, New York, Oregon and Massachusetts, in addition to Pennsylvania, placed among the leading ten pens in the first and second weeks of the contest.

The average production for all pens jumped from 50.24 percent the first week to 65.36 percent the second week. Over 6,000 eggs were laid during the initial two weeks of the competition.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Estimates Show Wide Diversity in Sources of Cash Income for Pennsylvania Farmers

Estimates based upon farm production in 1933, show that the Pennsylvania farmer's cash income came from the sale of one or more of thirty-two different products or groups of products, according to the division of crop reporting and information, State Department of Agriculture. The advantage of this wide diversity of sources of income is indicated by the fact that in spite of six important products yielding less returns than in 1932, the total for 1933 was $11,893,000 greater, or over seven percent more than for the previous year. These estimates do not include the AAA cash benefit payments amounting to $828,000.

When grouped into the important classes, it is found that $30,131,000 or 17.6 percent of the total cash return came from the sale of field crops; $7,795,000 or 4.6 percent from fruits; $16,280,000 or 9.5 percent from gardens, truck patches, nurseries, and greenhouses; $1,663,000 or 1.0 percent from forest products; $78,441,800 or 45.9 percent from dairy products including veal calves; $26,305,000 or 15.4 percent from chickens and eggs, and $10,160,200 or 6.0 percent from hogs, beef cattle, sheep, lambs, wool, etc.

Cash income obviously, does not tell the complete story because it does not show the contribution of each class of products to living needs in the farm home, to livestock maintenance, and to further production on the farm where produced, officials of the Department explain. Thus, field crops in addition to their cash income, contributed $75,515,000 as food, feed and seed; fruits, $1,834,000; gardens, nurseries and greenhouses, $8,233,000; and forests and woodlots, $2,223,000.

When crops fed to livestock, milk fed to calves and chickens, and eggs used for hatching, are properly accounted for, it is estimated that the total value of farm production in Pennsylvania in 1933 was $215,661,000. Of this total value, $170,776,000 represents cash sales, $36,501,000 represents value of products consumed in farm homes, and $8,384,000 is the value of items used in production of further farm products.

Lancaster, Chester, York, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Bradford, Erie, Crawford, Franklin and Allegheny, in the order named, were the leading counties in 1933 agricultural income. Philadelphia with 86 percent of its farm cash coming from gardens, nurseries and greenhouses, is the most specialized of any county. Susquehanna is a close second with 69 percent of its income realized from the sale of dairy products. Lancaster and York are probably the two leading counties in diversity of farm income. Other interesting facts regarding the economic set-up of agriculture in each county can be gleaned from the table below.

ESTIMATED CASH INCOME FROM FARM PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1933*

(Exclusive of $828,000 in AAA Cash Benefit Payments Which were not Available by Counties at the Time of making this Tabulation)

County	Cash income 1933	Distribution of Total Cash Income Realized from the Sale of: Field crops	Fruits	Truck, nursery, and greenhouse products	Forest products	Dairy products	Chickens and eggs	Other livestock and livestock products
PENNSYLVANIA	$170,776,000	$30,131,000	$7,795,000	$16,280,000	$1,663,000	$78,441,800	$26,305,000	$10,160,200
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
PENNSYLVANIA		17.6	4.6	9.5	1.0	45.9	15.4	6.0
Adams	3,098,300	16.5	20.5	4.5	.7	29.4	20.9	7.5
Allegheny	4,037,800	3.7	6.6	47.1	.1	28.1	12.1	2.3
Armstrong	1,626,800	20.3	5.5	3.1	.5	43.7	18.4	8.5
Beaver	1,371,800	10.2	10.4	8.6	.2	50.0	15.8	4.8
Bedford	2,715,000	13.3	4.6	1.0	1.8	60.9	9.8	8.6
Berks	6,391,000	19.4	6.4	4.4	.4	43.7	19.9	5.8
Blair	1,711,100	11.8	9.0	10.9	.6	52.7	10.1	4.9
Bradford	4,849,800	12.9	.4	1.3	2.3	60.2	20.4	2.5
Bucks	6,526,800	11.8	2.5	26.5	.3	36.4	20.3	2.2
Butler	2,533,700	17.8	4.2	6.6	.4	47.1	17.9	6.0
Cambria	1,739,300	28.7	2.1	13.7	.6	37.7	13.2	4.0
Cameron	93,400	15.6	4.3	2.6	2.8	49.7	21.2	3.8
Carbon	656,000	23.6	13.4	5.7	.7	32.6	20.8	3.2
Centre	2,348,200	22.1	3.5	1.1	.7	53.8	11.6	7.2
Chester	9,236,010	11.2	1.4	19.8	.3	57.2	7.9	2.2
Clarion	1,395,500	19.1	2.5	.8	.8	53.1	14.1	9.6
Clearfield	1,310,200	25.5	4.1	3.9	1.2	44.3	14.1	6.9
Clinton	759,280	22.6	3.3	3.9	1.4	49.5	12.9	6.4
Columbia	2,048,000	30.3	7.7	5.3	1.0	35.1	14.7	5.9
Crawford	4,130,500	12.9	2.7	3.4	2.8	61.1	12.1	5.0
Cumberland	3,263,300	18.3	4.4	4.9	.3	52.1	12.1	7.9
Dauphin	2,244,380	17.3	4.1	6.1	.4	47.8	15.9	8.4
Delaware	1,539,400	3.9	2.7	50.5	.2	30.9	7.2	4.6
Elk	420,900	16.4	2.7	9.1	.9	46.3	19.0	5.6
Erie	4,470,500	11.3	14.4	15.4	1.7	42.9	10.5	3.8
Fayette	1,754,600	15.9	2.2	8.7	.9	50.1	14.9	7.3
Forest	133,900	17.3	2.1	3.1	3.4	52.2	15.3	6.6
Franklin	4,338,400	22.4	10.0	4.5	.4	44.7	11.7	6.3
Fulton	756,700	16.3	4.9	.6	3.5	46.2	19.5	9.0
Greene	1,657,600	6.6	2.0	.7	1.0	35.7	10.1	43.9
Huntingdon	1,433,000	13.4	3.0	1.7	1.7	59.5	11.0	9.7
Indiana	1,995,500	22.5	3.1	3.4	.9	48.2	15.5	6.4
Jefferson	1,518,500	26.6	3.7	7.2	.5	45.0	12.1	4.9
Juniata	1,116,120	17.6	1.8	.5	1.6	49.6	22.2	6.7
Lackawanna	1,744,400	14.5	8.1	19.4	.7	41.9	13.2	2.2
Lancaster	13,071,600	30.2	1.9	6.3	.2	36.7	16.2	8.5
Lawrence	1,783,200	11.2	7.9	6.0	.4	55.5	13.8	5.7
Lebanon	2,774,230	25.7	4.0	2.3	.3	45.1	14.9	7.7
Lehigh	2,776,100	43.9	6.2	5.0	.2	23.3	16.0	5.4
Luzerne	2,477,200	17.1	15.4	20.3	.6	30.3	13.7	2.6
Lycoming	2,393,420	17.8	3.1	9.1	2.0	48.2	13.4	6.4
McKean	798,100	7.7	.2	4.9	3.5	68.4	11.4	3.9
Mercer	2,625,800	10.6	3.3	3.8	1.4	57.5	15.5	7.9
Mifflin	1,206,400	14.7	1.8	3.7	1.0	53.6	17.8	7.4
Monroe	1,020,900	15.8	2.9	21.1	1.4	36.6	18.1	4.1
Montgomery	5,170,500	9.1	2.6	25.4	.1	38.9	20.9	3.0
Montour	588,800	22.5	1.9	1.9	.6	52.0	15.6	5.5
Northampton	2,731,000	28.9	2.3	6.4	.3	38.9	19.4	3.8
Northumberland	1,794,700	22.5	4.5	5.8	.5	40.9	18.3	7.5
Perry	1,366,400	16.8	1.3	1.0	1.7	46.2	23.0	10.0
Philadelphia	967,600	3.2	.2	86.8	--------	6.7	3.0	.1
Pike	270,300	3.8	1.0	3.5	4.0	51.1	34.7	1.9
Potter	1,534,500	28.9	1.6	.5	4.7	53.7	6.8	3.8
Schuylkill	2,555,600	30.5	8.8	7.9	.7	27.3	20.6	4.2
Snyder	1,225,440	16.3	8.6	2.1	1.2	41.4	22.2	8.2
Somerset	3,581,600	31.6	2.1	2.8	3.4	41.5	10.5	8.1
Sullivan	534,400	17.1	.2	.2	3.4	57.6	12.6	8.9
Susquehanna	3,652,500	12.3	2.8	.9	2.3	68.9	10.4	2.4
Tioga	3,469,510	15.0	1.0	2.1	2.2	67.1	9.6	3.0
Union	1,204,900	21.9	2.5	1.1	.6	55.0	14.2	4.7
Venango	1,055,200	13.0	3.6	6.7	1.8	53.7	14.7	6.5
Warren	1,550,100	8.6	1.4	3.1	3.4	66.4	13.2	3.9
Washington	3,658,700	8.5	4.3	4.4	.4	54.7	11.7	16.0
Wayne	3,198,400	9.8	3.4	.9	1.9	61.6	20.7	1.7
Westmoreland	3,401,500	13.0	3.5	7.7	.5	52.8	16.7	5.8
Wyoming	1,391,600	10.9	9.4	3.5	2.7	56.0	15.2	2.3
York	7,980,050	19.3	5.3	7.9	.5	33.6	27.0	6.4

* Cash income is defined as the value of quantities actually sold off the farm where produced and must not be confused with farm value which is the evaluation of the total outturn of a given commodity irrespective of whether sold or used in one way or another on the farm.

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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State Agents Find Wild Animals That Kill Sheep and Poultry

In addition to the numerous diversified duties required in the enforcement of the Dog Law, enforcement agents have, during the past year, demonstrated their ability to successfully tackle the extermination of predatory animals as well as sheep and other livestock killing dogs, a report from the State bureau of animal industry, indicates.

During the coldest part of last winter, Dog Law enforcement agents spent two consecutive months in tracking down and exterminating a pack of five animals, identified by the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh as coyotes, that were found running together in a wild and sparsely settled section of Washington County, destroying a large number of sheep and poultry.

Recently, one of the enforcement agents, while patrolling a section in Greene County, where a number of sheep had been killed, saw a strange looking animal come out of a sheep pasture and enter a thicket. The agent immediately left his car to trail the animal. Several men who were in a field nearby looking for dogs that were supposed to have killed sheep, were summoned. A drive was organized by the agent and the animal was captured. To the surprise of all, it was found to be a large Lynx, commonly called Wild-Cat or Bob-Cat. This animal probably killed a number of sheep in that section.

Dog Law enforcement agents have been making a drive during the last two months in Fayette County, which adjoins Greene County, trying to locate and destroy an animal which has been consistently killing sheep and lambs. The manner in which these sheep and lambs were killed, indicated the work of a Bob-Cat. It is believed that the Cat killed in Greene County may be the same killer that has been working in Fayette County, the distance being within a reasonable range.

State officials explain that had the Dog Law enforcement agents not been on the job in these instances, and had they not been willing to extend their activities, unrecoverable losses to the amount of thousands of dollars would have been incurred by those living in the sections where these animals traveled.

Unfavorable Year Cuts Turkey Crop

Fewer turkeys were raised on Pennsylvania farms this year than a year ago, according to a survey recently made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Production is believed to be not more than 90 percent of the 1933 crop, 50 percent of which will be ready for the Thanksgiving market, 40 percent for Christmas and 10 percent later.

With the exception of a few counties, turkey production in Pennsylvania has declined during the past year, the Federal-State report indicates. Low prices and a high mortality rate especially among half grown poults, discouraged turkey growers during the season. Breeders in quite a number of flocks started laying later than usual last Spring and hatchability was poor. In some localities wet weather was unfavorable for young turkeys.

The Federal bureau of agricultural economics in its Outlook Report recently issued, has the following to say about turkeys:

"The outlook is for higher prices for the turkey crop for 1934 than those received for the 1933 crop. This should result partly because of a moderately smaller crop and partly because of prospective reduced supplies of other poultry and the higher price level of meats and foodstuffs generally. * * * Reports from crop correspondents indicate that the number of turkeys in farm flocks this year for the country as a whole will be about 93 percent of the large number raised last year. * * *

"Drought conditions (in the midwest) have apparently reduced the size of the turkey crop in some of the States affected but in others the crop is as large or larger than last year. This latter condition may be due to a lower mortality of the poults because of absence of rain during the critical period of their lives. No definite information is available concerning the number of turkeys raised in large commercial flocks but it appears probable that there has been some decrease but no drastic change in the numbers produced in this way. The number of poults hatched in commercial hatcheries showed an increase of 22 percent in 1934 as compared with 1933. This increase doubtless represents a continuance in the trend, which has been in evidence for several years, to purchase baby poults instead of hatching them on the farms.

"The supply of turkeys in storage is not excessive. * * * Stocks on October 1, 1934 were reduced to 3,041,000 pounds compared with 2,769,000 pounds on the same date last year."

Pennsylvania Apples Favored In Europe

As for several years past, Pennsylvania-grown apples are again receiving preference in foreign markets, according to reports reaching the State bureau of markets.

Recent quotations from the principal European apple markets, such as London, Liverpool and Antwerp, have shown Pennsylvania Jonathan, York, and Delicious bringing the top prices, oftentimes as much as $.25 to $1.00 a barrel higher than competitive apples from Eastern States and from Canada.

These quotations bear out the statement written in a letter to the Bureau from F. A. Motz, market reporter connected with the American Embassy at London that "The quality and pack of barreled apples originating from Pennsylvania have made a definite place for themselves on these markets." Continuing he states, "They are wanted, in fact, preferred to supplies originating from competing sections."

State Department of Agriculture officials point out that the widespread reputation which has been obtained by Pennsylvania apples in both domestic and foreign markets is due to the excellent orchard practice used by the Pennsylvania growers, to the higher color and finish acquired by Pennsylvania apples than by those grown in most other eastern apple states, and to the efficient grading, packing and labelling practiced by Pennsylvania shippers.

Announce Dates When Show Entries Close

The final dates for entering livestock, poultry and farm products in nineteen departments of the Pennsylvania Farm Show scheduled for Harrisburg next January 21-25, have been announced by the Show management.

Entries of livestock including horses, sheep, swine, beef cattle and dairy cattle, close December 1. This is sooner than in other Departments because of compiling and printing an official entry list.

Poultry entries including baby chicks, close December 15. Egg and dressed turkey entries, however, remain open until 6 p. m., January 17.

Corn, small grain and potatoes must be entered by 10 a. m., Saturday January 19; apples, 10 a. m., January 21; vegetables, 8 a. m., January 21; apiary products, 8 a. m., January 19; clothing and foods, 6 p. m., January 19.

No definite date is set for the final entry of milk but samples must be produced and prepared on Thursday January 17, and must arrive at the Farm Show Building by 9 a. m., January 19. Tobacco, wool, edible nuts and maple products, likewise, have no final entry date set but all exhibits must be on hand when the Show opens at 8 a. m., January 21.

Hundreds of entries of livestock have been received during the past month and more than 15,000 premium lists have been mailed to interested parties in all counties of the State, John H. Light, director, reports.

Warn Farmers Against Hog Cholera 'Cures'

A warning to all owners of swine to beware of so-called "cures" for hog cholera, has been issued by Dr. T. E. Munce, director, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. "There is no officially accepted cure for this disease," Dr. Munce states.

This warning was prompted by a newspaper advertisement which appeared recently in an Eastern county of the State. "New discovery for hog cholera—Guaranteed to Cure," the advertisement announced. The cure is referred to as a "herb treatment."

The claims of the advertiser are being carefully checked and in the meantime, farmers are being urged not to depend upon any "herb treatment" but to vaccinate against the disease using serum and virus.

Charles N. Greene, Bee Authority, Dies

Charles N. Greene, 70, chief apiary inspector for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture from 1918 to 1930, died at his home in Troy, Pennsylvania, Wednesday, October 31.

Mr. Greene was appointed to State work on June 1, 1918 and retired February 1, 1930. He served for many years as Secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association, and was regarded as one of the best informed apiarists in the country.

Farm Prices Make Slight Monthly Gain

A decline in the farm price of wheat, corn, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, apples, hogs, lambs, horses, mules, chickens and butterfat between September 15 and October 15, was more than offset by an increase in the farm price of oats, hay, beef cattle, sheep and eggs, so that the farm price index for Pennsylvania gained one point during the month, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The Pennsylvania farm price index was 101 on October 15, while the index of prices paid by farmers was 126.

The October 15 prices with September 15 and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	Oct. 1910-'14	Sept. 1934	Oct. 1934
Wheat per bu.	$.95	$.93	$.92
Corn per bu.	.75	.83	.80
Oats per bu.	.46	.52	.53
Barley per bu.	.68	.67	.66
Rye per bu.	.77	.74	.73
Buckwheat per bu.	.69	.67	.57
Potatoes per bu.	.69	.65	.50
Hay per ton	13.51	13.80	14.20
Apples per bu.	.59	.90	.85
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.46	6.80	6.70
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.28	4.70	4.85
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.38	6.30	6.40
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.88	2.70	2.75
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.10	5.70	5.50
Milk cows per head	54.22	47.00	47.00
Horses per head	189.00	127.00	125.00
Mules per head	....	125.00	120.00
Chickens per lb.	.134	.146	.144
Turkeys per lb.	.176	.180	.190
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.74	1.90	1.90
Butter per lb.	.31	.26	.26
Butterfat per lb.	....	.27	.26
Eggs per doz.	.292	.265	.310
Wool per lb.	.21	.23	.23
	(Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES	100	103	100
Grain	100	112	109
Fruits and vegetables	100	93	98
Meat animals	100	82	74
Dairy products	100	99	100
Chickens and eggs	100	104	108
Unclassified	100	126	129
PENNSYLVANIA	100	100	101
Grain	100	101	98
Fruits and vegetables	100	93	77
Meat animals	100	80	80
Dairy products	100	111	111
Chickens and eggs	100	105	119
Unclassified	100	86	89
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	126
FARMERS PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	82	79
Pennsylvania	100	79	80

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Change Made In Farmer's Liability For Payment of Hog Process Tax

A change in the farmer's responsibility for the payment of the processing tax when he sells pork and pork products to commercial handlers, has been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, effective November 1.

Under the original interpretation, the actual killing of the hogs for sale or exchange was interpreted as the "first domestic processing" and farmers who killed their own hogs were liable for the tax even though they sold the carcasses to meat dealers. The re-definition transfers to commercial handlers all liability for payment of the processing tax with respect to hog products derived from hogs slaughtered by producers and feeders.

This must not be confused, however, with the practice so common in Pennsylvania, of farmers selling pork and pork products directly to the consumer. In this case, no tax is required to be paid by the producer who slaughters his own hogs and who sells to or exchanges directly with consumers, not more than 300 pounds of the products derived therefrom during any marketing year. If he sells not more than 1,000 pounds directly to consumers he is liable for the tax only on the volume sold in excess of the exemption of 300 pounds. If the producer sells more than 1,000 pounds of the products derived from his hogs, during any marketing year, he loses this exemption and is liable for the tax on all hogs slaughtered, of which the products were sold direct to consumers. In determing the total amount of the tax the weight of the products sold are restored to a liveweight basis. The rate of the tax is $2.25 per hundred weight.

Dog Licensing Sets New High Record

More individual dog licenses were issued by the county treasurers in Pennsylvania during the first nine months this year than during any entire year since the licensing was placed under the direction of the State in 1921, according to the monthly report of the dog law enforcement division, State bureau of animal industry. The total licensed dog population at the end of the nine-month period was 520,215 compared to 508,747 in 1929, the highest previous record.

Thorough and rigid enforcement of the Dog Law by the State dog law enforcement agents together with the cooperation of newspapers in giving the public full information on the law, are given as reasons for the record in licensing reached this year.

The individual licenses issued by counties, follow:

Adams, 3,790; Allegheny, 34,928; Armstrong, 8,411; Beaver, 8,717; Bedford, 6,236; Berks, 16,989; Blair, 11,665; Bradford, 5,923; Bucks, 7,390; Butler, 8,592.

Cambria, 16,060; Cameron, 526; Carbon, 4,698; Centre, 4,864; Chester, 11,617; Clarion, 4,556; Clearfield, 7,286; Clinton, 3,007; Columbia, 5,337; Crawford, 7,984; Cumberland, 6,732.

Dauphin, 11,786; Delaware, 11,207; Elk, 2,696; Erie, 10,605; Fayette, 15,668; Forest, 888; Franklin, 6,488; Fulton, 1,929; Greene, 5,144; Huntingdon, 5,144; Indiana, 8,280.

Jefferson, 5,630; Juniata, 1,859; Lackawanna, 11,347; Lancaster, 17,492; Lawrence, 6,056; Lebanon, 5,672; Lehigh, 9,276; Luzerne, 19,986; Lycoming, 7,620; McKean, 4,280; Mercer, 8,706; Mifflin, 3,072.

Monroe, 3,468; Montgomery, 15,834; Montour, 1,519; Northampton, 11,138; Northumberland, 7,468; Perry, 3,719; Pike, 1,469; Potter, 2,195; Schuylkill, 12,583; Snyder, 1,772; Somerset, 9,347; Sullivan, 1,062; Susquehanna, 4,899; Tioga, 4,108; Union, 1,524; Venango, 6,970; Warren, 3,887; Washington, 16,667; Wayne, 4,470; Westmoreland, 23,236; Wyoming, 2,306; York, 14,435.

Thirty Prosecutions Ordered For State Food Law Violations

Thirty prosecutions for violation of Pennsylvania food laws were ordered during the past month by the State bureau of foods and chemistry, according to the bureau's monthly report.

Among the violations were the following: Mayonnaise low in fat and containing starch as a thickener, olive oil adulterated with cottonseed oil, maple syrup adulterated, sweet butter with excessive moisture and deficient in butterfat, soft drinks artificially colored, eggs sold for fresh which were not fresh, chocolate milk below standard in fat, sour cream low in fat, and meat sold for Kosher which was not Kosher.

Counties in which prosecutions were ordered include Allegheny, Blair, Bucks, Clearfield, Delaware, Philadelphia, Lackawanna, Lycoming, Luzerne, Somerset, Venango, Montgomery, Northampton and York.

Plan 1935 Census Of All Farms In State

Trends in the farming industry in Pennsylvania since the beginning of the industrial depression in 1930 will be shown by the 1935 census of agriculture, plans for which are now being made, according to the Federal bureau of the census.

The actual enumeration will begin January 2 and will be continued until every farm in the Commonwealth has been accounted for. This census, which is regarded as the most important in the history of agriculture in this country, will include the name and address of the farm operator; farm tenure; farm acreage, which includes all crop land, all pasture land, and all farm woodland; the total value of the farm; the acreage and yield of each of the principal field crops and vegetables; the number of trees and the yield of each of the principal fruits; the number and value of each class of livestock; poultry and eggs; and farm population.

A sample copy of the general farm schedule can be secured by writing to the Bureau of the Census in Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO NOVEMBER 1ST, WITH MONTHLY RANK*

	County or State	Rank October	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	1	268.50	281
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm	Chester	2	246.85	256
Rinker's Poultry Farm	Lehigh	3	242.20	256
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns	New York	4	240.10	261
W. A. Seidel	Texas	5	240.05	256
Brownstown Poultry Farm	Lancaster	6	239.20	244
A. J. O'Donovan	New York	7	239.05	253
Jos. H. Suppan	Lehigh	8	238.60	252
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm	Chester	9	238.45	236
Trexler Farms	Lehigh	10	237.40	261

*All the above are Single Comb White Leghorns with the exception of Sunnyridge Poultry Farm which is New Hampshire Red.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER, 1932-1934

Month	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October 1934	63.65	17.88	19.73	22.1	.91
October 1933	63.17	17.87	19.58	22.2	2.56
October 1932	60.08	16.47	18.63	21.7	.32

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 21-25, 1935

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Another Record Breaking Farm Show Now In The Making At Harrisburg

Plans are being rapidly completed for the State's nineteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show which will open in Harrisburg Monday morning, January 21, and continue until 6 p. m., Friday, January 25, John H. Light, director, reports. Progress on arrangements to date indicate by far the most complete farm exhibition yet to be staged in the mammoth exposition building.

Manufacturers and dealers in farm equipment and supplies have purchased commercial space more readily than ever before and entries in the livestock departments including dairy and beef cattle, horses, swine and sheep, have been flowing in at a rapid rate. Entries in these departments close December 1.

While the poultry entries do not close until December 15, it is expected that this department will be filled to the very limit again this year. Entries are being received from all parts of the country. In addition to chickens, this department includes turkeys, ducks and geese. This exhibition is now recognized as the largest winter show of its kind in the United States.

Record Exhibits Expected

Due to the favorable summer and fall weather in many sections of the State, record exhibits are expected of corn, small grains, potatoes, tobacco, apples and vegetables. Other extensive displays will include milk, eggs, foods and clothing, maple and apiary products, and wool. Wherever possible, more than the usual amount of space is being reserved for these competitive displays.

Preliminary programs covering the annual conventions of dozens of farm organizations, have been compiled and will be available in a convenient printed booklet before Christmas. Among the associations arranging Farm Show meetings are: The swine and dairy breed associations, Beekeepers' Association, Dairy and Milk Inspectors' Association, Dairymen's Association, Society of Farm Women, Former State Board of Agriculture, Horticultural Association, State Association of Markets, Nut Growers' Association, Potato Growers' Association, Poultrymen's Association, Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, Threshermen and Farmers' Association, and Vegetable Growers' Association.

These programs are filled with informative talks and discussions. In addition to numerous topics on cutting cost of production and increasing the quality of products, officials from Washington, D. C., will appear at many of these meetings to explain the procedure, operation and results of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Special evening programs are scheduled for the main pavilion which seats over 3,000 people. The State horseshoe pitching contest, the one-act play tournament and the vocational demonstrations will be popular features again this year.

Hundreds of New Features

Visitors this year will find hundreds of new features and many improvements in the various departments of the exhibition. A number of new lines of agricultural equipment and supplies will be seen at the Show for the first time next January.

Additional improvements have been made about the Farm Show Building. The ornamental plantings made two years ago have grown very successfully and have added greatly to the attractiveness of the ten-acre structure. More parking space has been provided so that it is now believed that every car can be easily accommodated.

Stuart Named President Of Marketing Officials

George A. Stuart, director, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, was elected president of the National Association of Marketing Officials, at the recent annual convention of the Association in New York City. Several hundred officials from all parts of the United States and foreign countries, attended the meeting.

Mr. Stuart has been connected with the State Department of Agriculture in the capacity of hay and grain specialist and bureau director since 1921. He was formerly associated with the United States Department of Agriculture.

State Makes Appeal For Cattle Owners To Sign for Test

Only a few thousand head af cattle in Lancaster, Berks, Chester and Delaware Counties now stand between Pennsylvania's 14-year efforts in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and the goal of a T.B. free State, according to the latest information from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

There are now 1,429,544 cattle under supervision, meaning that they have been tested at least once and found free of the disease. All the herds in sixty-three counties out of the sixty-seven, and many entire townships in the other counties, have been tested and most of the counties are on the accredited list.

State animal industry officials are reminding all owners of untested dairy herds that the market for milk from such herds will be restricted more than ever, after January 1, 1935. New Jersey officials have made an announcement to the effect that after December 31, no milk or cream may be sold in New Jersey unless it is produced by cows under supervision for the control of bovine tuberculosis. It is expected that officials in other markets will soon take similar steps to protect the milk consuming public, if they have not already done so.

Officials of the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry explain that indemnity money and personnel are available to make the tuberculin tests and pay for reactors without delay.

See Continued Upward Trend in Farm Prices

"With the greatly reduced supplies of most agricultural products and with some improvement in domestic consumers' purchasing power in prospect, it appears that the level of farm prices will tend to rise during the first half of 1935 * * *," according to an agricultural outlook report recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Among the high spots in this report on the present and prospective agricultural situation in the United States, are the following:

"* * * The price of commodities and services used in agricultural production probably will average somewhat higher in 1935 than in 1934. * * * Prices of feed and seed will continue to be relatively high at least until 1935 crops are harvested. Wage rates are expected to be higher in 1935. Farm machinery prices also are likely to show a slight advance. Prices of equipment, supplies, and fertilizer probably will average about the same during the spring of 1935 as a year earlier, but prices of building materials may be slightly lower.

"* * * There probably will be a deficiency of hay in 1935 because of the heavy loss of both old and new seedings in drought areas in 1934 and the shortage of seed for planting new hay acreage.

"* * * The marked decrease in livestock slaughter in prospect is likely to result in a substantial advance in prices of all meat animals next year, and the level of livestock prices in 1935 is expected to be the highest since 1930.

"* * * The wool clip of 1935 will be the smallest in several years. * * * No material increase in domestic prices of wool is expected until there is a marked improvement in the wool-manufacturing situation.

"* * * Until new feed crops are available prices of dairy products are likely to average higher than during the last season but the possibility of importing butter at prices very little above those now prevailing is expected to prevent any great increase in the price of butter and will tend to limit increases in the prices of other dairy products. * * * A material reduction in milk production this winter below production in the winter months of last year," is anticipated.

"* * * Although prices of milk cows will probably remain relatively low during the coming winter, the longer-time outlook is for a rise in prices of milk cows.

"* * * The outlook for poultrymen during the coming winter and spring is rather favorable to those in a position to retain and feed their layers. * * * The outlook is for higher prices for the turkey crop of 1934 than those received for the 1933 crop.

"* * * No marked advance is anticipated in the prices of late potatoes during the 1934-35 marketing season.

"* * * The market outlook for commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment during 1935 appears to be a little more favorable to growers than it has been for any season since 1931.

"* * * Production of fruits in general probably will continue to expand,* * * owing to some improvement in consumer purchasing power and to slightly reduced total fruit production, prices of fruits in general have advanced slightly from the low levels of 1932 and have given orchardists of the country renewed hope.

"* * * The market outlook for grapes for 1935 will probably show but slight change from 1934 unless there is marked improvement in economic conditions in general.

"* * * The outlook for most types of tobacco is for reduced stocks a year hence and for further improvement in the supply situation provided production in 1935 is held in line with requirements.* * *"

More detailed information on the agricultural outlook can be secured from either the State or the Federal Departments of Agriculture.

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New Corn-Hog Reduction Plan Made Available To Farmers

A new corn-hog reduction program, now available to thousands of Pennsylvania farmers, has been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington.

The farmer must agree to reduce his 1935 field corn acreage and the number of hogs produced for market, at least ten percent below his 1932-1933 base. The base for corn is the average planted for all purposes in these two years and the base for hogs is the adjusted average number produced for market from 1932 and 1933 litters. The maximum amount of acreage for which benefit payments will be allowed is thirty percent of the base. For the reduction, the farmer receives from the Government, thirty-five cents per bushel for the production estimated for the amount of acreage by which his corn land area is kept below the 1932-1933 average, and $15.00 per head on the number of hogs represented by the ten percent reduction. In each case, however, the contract signer's pro rata share of the local administration expenses will be deducted from the stated cash benefits.

In addition to the cash payments, the corn grower will have unrestricted use of the land shifted from corn production and will be eligible to take part in any governmental corn loan program that may be available in the fall of 1935.

The yield for basing the corn payments will be the average yield determined by the Community Committee for all crop land in the farm which has been in corn at least once during the last five years. The withheld corn acreage may be located on any part of the farm.

The first installment of cash payments in connection with this 1935 program, will be made on both corn and hogs as soon as the contracts are accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington. This will include 15 cents per bushel on corn and $7.50 per head on the hogs. The second and final payment on both corn and hogs will be made on or about January 1, 1936, after deducting the local administrative expenses.

The revenue for financing this new corn-hog plan will be raised by means of processing taxes continued through one marketing year beginning November 5, 1935, at approximately the current rate of $2.25 per hundredweight on hogs and five cents per bushel on corn.

Farmers who are interested in this corn-hog adjustment are being advised to get in touch with their community corn-hog committee or their county corn-hog control association.

Warn Seed Dealers Against "Bargains"

The appearance of several unscrupulous seed wholesalers in other states during recent years, prompts Dr. E. M. Gress, chief botanist, bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to issue a warning to Pennsylvania's 3,000 seed retailers as well as farm buyers, to beware of tempting offers of "seed bargains" from such out-of-State dealers.

Each year a number of the reliable seedmen in the Commonwealth fall victim to wholesale offerings of cheap seed from other states, he explains. Since this is the period during which retailers and many farm buyers place orders for their spring supply of seed, it is especially important that the reliability of the wholesalers and the protection afforded by the State Seed Law be kept in mind.

The advice from the State seed testing laboratory is to buy from wholesalers of known reliability and to keep in mind the following points:

1. Beware of the seedsmen who offer seeds at bargain prices. Invariably something is wrong.

2. Remember the law cannot hold responsible a dealer who is located outside the limits of the State. The retailer must stand responsible for the seeds which he sells. If they violate the law, he is liable to a fine not to exceed $200.

3. Demand that the seeds be tagged as is required by the Pennsylvania Seed Law of all seeds sold within the State.

Law Protects Buyers Of Packed Apples

"Study the information given on the outside of closed baskets, cartons, boxes or barrels of apples; it is put there for your protection."

This is the advice to Pennsylvania housewives issued by the State bureau of markets.

Geo. A. Stuart, director of the bureau, explains that apples packed in closed containers must be marked with the true name of the variety, the minimum size or numerical count and the name and address of the person by whose authority the apples were packed.

The purpose of the act is to prevent deception or fraud due to the placing of inferior apples in a closed package. It is not only designed to protect the purchaser but also the producer of the apples.

Some dealers have the impression that the entire responsibility for marking the apples correctly rests with the shipper, Mr. Stuart says. The law makes it clear that the shipper, the consignor, or seller, whether wholesalers, jobbers, or commission men are each and all responsible for the marking of the packages, he explains.

The law does not require that any particular grade be stamped on the package but if any of the United States grades are used, the contents must comply with the requirements specified for that grade marked on the package.

Urges More Use of Potatoes in Diet

The rapid rise of potatoes in the human diet from a minor place as late as the end of the 18th century to a major place in the 20th century, is due in large part to their excellent food value and to their relatively low cost, according to D. M. James, marketing specialist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

As late as 1740, potatoes were still regarded as a questionable food and one that would shorten human life; now the potato is ranked second only to wheat as a human food, James explains. In addition, they are used extensively in the manufacture of starch, alcohol and as a food for livestock.

"Few people realize that the potato is not only one of the cheapest of all foods, but also one of the most healthful and easily digested," he states.

"Potatoes have suffered during the past few years because of the notion held by most people that they are especially fattening. This is not the case. In recent investigations, it was found that an eight-ounce potato produces about 100 calories; an equal amount of macaroni produces four times as many calories as does the potato; rice produces three and one-half times as many calories; oatmeal, four times as many; a piece of pie, three times as many; and a doughnut, twice as many heat units. Actually, potatoes are less fattening than many products which are not commonly considered to be starchy, flesh-producing foods."

The marketing specialist reminds consumers that Pennsylvania farmers are now marketing an excellent crop of potatoes at prices which make this food one of the most reasonably priced foods obtainable.

"In purchasing potatoes, the housewife should secure larger than peck or half-peck quantities," he believes. "Purchased by the bushel or 100-pound sack, the consumer's dollar bill reaches much farther than if potatoes are bought more frequently in smaller quantities."

Livestock Dealers Must Have License

Dealers and brokers in livestock who handle more than one hundred head of animals in a year, are reminded by a statement from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, that a 1935 license must be secured in order to do business after January 1. This licensing is in accordance with the law passed at the 1931 session of the General Assembly. The law also provides that applications must be on file by December 1 of each calendar year, thus giving the Department the opportunity to check the moral responsibility of each dealer.

The purpose of the law is to give the State bureau of animal industry additional means of checking transmissible livestock diseases.

Eight hundred sixty-nine dealers and brokers were licensed during 1934. This is a slight increase over 1933. No license fee is charged. Application for license should be filed with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., at the earliest possible date in order to assure a license before the beginning of the new year, officials advise.

The policy of the bureau is to make careful investigations of reported violations of the law and to prosecute all cases where the evidence warrants such action.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 21-25, 1935

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140 Speakers From Twelve States To Address Farm Show Meetings

One hundred and forty outstanding authorities on various phases of agriculture from twelve States and the District of Columbia will address sessions of the annual conventions scheduled during the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 21-25, according to the preliminary program now being printed. The speakers will come from Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin, in addition to the District of Columbia and Pennsylvania.

Topics and features of interest to every Pennsylvania farm family are included in the list of Farm Show events which have been assembled in a 24-page booklet. This printed program will be available about December 20.

Many Livestock Features

The judging of hundreds of head of cattle, sheep, swine and horses will start Monday morning and will continue from 9 a. m., until probably 5 p. m., each day until Friday afternoon when the auction sales of the 4-H Club steers and lambs, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association, will be held. In addition to judging, sales of pure bred sows of the Poland China, Duroc Jersey, Berkshire, Hampshire, and Chester White breeds will be held in the Show Building Wednesday afternoon and Thursday afternoon.

The sheep breeders in their meeting Wednesday evening, January 23, will discuss the latest methods found practical for raising sheep in New England and also the production of market lambs. The State Dairymen's Association has scheduled a one-day meeting for Thursday, January 24, with Federal milk control and the future outlook of the dairy business, being given the center of attention. The Allied Dairy Farmers' Association will meet Friday afternoon in the Farm Show Building.

The State Beekeepers' Association has arranged a two-day meeting for January 23 and 24, with talks and discussions emphasizing the control of bee diseases and the merchandising of quality honey, featuring the program. The Horticultural Association has scheduled its annual meeting for Wednesday and Thursday of Show Week. Disease and insect control in the orchard, Federal credit, and orchard fertility will engage the thought of the orchardists during much of their program.

The vegetable growers will convene Tuesday morning for a program continuing until Wednesday afternoon. Use of fertilizers, vegetable diseases and insect control, preparation of vegetables for market and recent developments in new varieties and seed improvement, are subjects featured on this program.

Starting their meeting Tuesday afternoon, January 22, the potato growers will continue in convention until late Wednesday afternoon. A program touching all important problems confronting present-day potato growing has been arranged.

Things that can be done to improve the poultry business will be reviewed during the convention of the State Poultry Association scheduled for Monday afternoon and Tuesday.

New Event Scheduled

A new event scheduled during the Farm Show Week, is the Eastern Inter-Collegiate Poultry Judging Contest which will start at 9 a. m., Friday, January 25.

Among other organizations which will hold Farm Show conventions, are: Society of Farm Women, State swine breeders associations, State dairy breed association, Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, Members of the Former State Board of Agriculture, Eastern Turkey Growers' Association, State Association of Markets, Nut Growers' Association and Threshermen and Farmers' Association. The 4-H Clubs and vocational schools will take a prominent part in the Show again this year.

Most of these conventions will be held in the Farm Show Building. However, at least a dozen luncheons and banquets and a few of the meetings have been scheduled for hotels, churches and other banquet halls.

John H. Light, Show Director, explains that all exhibits both commercial and competitive, will be in place and the program has been so arranged that a full list of events will get under way immediately upon the opening of the Show at 8 a. m., Monday, January 21. He regards Monday as one of the most desirable days to see the Show.

List Unsigned Areas In TB Cattle Tests

Only 69 townships out of the 1,569 in Pennsylvania, remain untested and unsigned in the effort to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, State Department of Agriculture.

These townships are located in Berks, Chester, Delaware and Lancaster Counties, and reported as follows:

Berks County: Alsace, Amity, Brecknock, Colebrookdale, Cumru, Earl, Exeter, South Heidelberg, Lower Alsace, Muhlenberg, Pike, Robeson, Ruscombmanor, Washington.

Chester County: Caln, Charlestown, Bradford, East Brandywine, East Caln, East Fallowfield, East Goshen, East Nantmeal, East Pikeland, East Vincent, East Whiteland, Easttown, Highland, Honeybrook, Kennett, Londonderry, New Garden, New London, Newlin, Pennsbury, Pocopson, Sadsbury, Schuylkill, South Coventry, Thornbury, Tredyffrin, Upper Uwchlan, Valley, Wallace, Warwick, West Bradford, West Brandywine, West Caln, West Fallowfield, West Goshen, Nantmeal, West Sadsbury, Willistown.

Delaware County: Darby, Haverford, Nether Providence, Radnor, Ridley, Upper Darby.

Lancaster County: Brecknock, Conestoga, Earl, East Earl, Ephrata, Leacock, Manor, Mount Joy, Providence, West Cocalico and West Earl.

Fourteen townships in three counties are qualified for the tuberculin test. These are Birmingham and West Vincent in Chester County; Birmingham, Concord, Marple, Newtown and Thornbury in Delaware County and Clay, East Hempfield, Penn, Rapho, Salisbury, Upper Leacock and Warwick in Lancaster County.

Fewer Bottlers of Soft Drinks Reported

A reduction in number of licenses issued to soft drink bottling plants this year compared to 1933, is reported by the State bureau of foods and chemistry.

Last year 790 such plants were licensed under the State carbonated beverage law but the number so far this year has dropped to 730. This decrease in bottling plant activities has been due in part at least to business conditions, State officials explain. However, the pure food inspectors have been kept extremely busy not only inspecting bottling plants but the methods of sales of soft drinks at carnivals, fairs and roadside stands.

It was necessary this year to order prosecution in 75 cases where beverages were found not to meet the State requirements or where bottlers were attempting to operate plants without a license. Thirty-three prosecutions were made for failure to renew licenses and 42 for various forms of misbranding and deficiency in sugar content of the soft drinks. The reports of the inspectors show a continual improvement in sanitary conditions of bottling plants.

The State carbonated beverage law was enacted nine years ago to assure the public a wholesome and properly labelled product.

Farm Price Level Highest Since 1931

The index prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important products has reached the highest point in over three years, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The index of 102 on November 15, represents a gain of one point from October 15. This increase was due principally to improvement in the farm price of hay, apples and eggs. Most other prices remained stationery or declined slightly.

The November index this year represents a five point gain since November 1933, a twenty-three point increase over November 1932, and a five-point gain over November 1931.

The November 15 prices with October 15 and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	Nov. 1910-'14	Oct. 1934	Nov. 1934
Wheat per bu.	$.95	$.92	$.92
Corn per bu.	.69	.80	.78
Oats per bu.	.46	.53	.53
Barley per bu.	.67	.66	.67
Rye per bu.	.77	.73	.72
Buckwheat per bu.	.69	.57	.52
Potatoes per bu.	.67	.50	.42
Hay per ton	15.78	14.20	14.60
Apples per bu.	.64	.85	.90
Hogs per 100 lbs	7.94	6.70	6.10
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.20	4.85	4.70
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8 36	6.40	6.40
Sheep per 100 lbs	4.76	2.75	2.70
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.22	5.50	5.40
Milk cows per head	54.40	47.00	46.00
Horses per head	167.20	125.00	124.00
Mules per head	.....	120.00	121.00
Chickens per lb.	.126	.144	.142
Turkeys per lb.	.....	.19	.20
Milk per 100 lbs	1.80	1.90	1.90
Butter per lb.	.33	.26	.27
Butterfat per lb.	.....	.26	.27
Eggs per doz.	.342	.310	.352
Wool per lb.	.22	.23	.23
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	102	102
Grain	100	109	109
Fruits and vegetables	100	98	94
Meat animals	100	74	72
Dairy products	100	99	105
Chickens and eggs	100	108	125
Unclassified	100	137	131
PENNSYLVANIA	100	101	102
Grain	100	98	97
Fruits and vegetables	100	77	71
Meat animals	100	80	77
Dairy products	100	111	111
Chickens and eggs	100	119	131
Unclassified	100	89	91
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	126
FARMERS PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	81	81
Pennsylvania	100	80	81

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Expand Exhibit Space For Record Show of Farm Animals

By re-arranging space, adding temporary quarters, and crowding all pens to the limit, a record livestock exhibition has been made possible for the Pennsylvania Farm Show next January 21-25, according to the official entry list which has just been completed.

A total of 1,498 horses, sheep, swine and cattle have been entered, compared with 1,325 in the last Show and 1,307 two years ago. In spite of this record number of entries, it was necessary for the Show officials to turn down almost 200 applications.

The horse department will have 87 animals entered compared to 49 a year ago. In the sheep section there will be 107 pens in the open classes and 56 pens of 4-H Club fat lambs, making a total of 571 entries. The swine show will have 122 entries in the open classes and 26 in the classes for vocational schools. The 4-H baby beef clubs will exhibit 100 fat steers which will be the best selections from 186 animals fattened by 4-H Club boys and girls in eleven counties. In addition to these fat steers, the beef cattle show will consist of 128 entries in the open classes. The dairy cattle department will have 357 animals in the open classes and 87 head of 4-H Club calves. All of the leading breeds will be represented in the livestock show which will be judged by eight of the outstanding authorities in the East.

The livestock judging schedule has been announced as follows: Monday morning January 21, Percheron horses, Jersey cattle concluded in afternoon, B-Type Merino, Dorsets, and Shropshire sheep and fat wether lambs; Monday afternoon, Belgian horses, Southdown, Rambouillets, C-Type Merino and Hampshire sheep; Tuesday morning January 22, Guernsey and Holstein cattle concluded in afternoon, Oxford and Cheviot sheep, Poland China, Chester White and Hampshire swine; Tuesday afternoon, Lincoln, Cotswold and Leicester sheep, Duroc Jersey, Berkshire and Vocational classes of swine; Wednesday morning January 23, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss cattle concluded in afternoon; Wednesday afternoon, Hereford cattle; Thursday morning January 24, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus cattle; Thursday afternoon, county classes of 4-H Club steers and special awards, Southdown and Dorset 4-H Club lambs; Friday morning January 25, Shropshire, Hampshire and Cheviot 4-H Club lambs, grand champion 4-H Club fat lamb award, and grand champion 4-H Club baby beef award.

Auction sales of livestock have been arranged as follows: Wednesday afternoon January 23, sale of Hampshire and Berkshire bred sows; Thursday afternoon January 24, sale of Poland China, Chester White and Duroc Jersey bred sows; Friday afternoon January 25, sale of 4-H Club baby beef steers and fat lambs.

Order 26 Dealers Fined for Food Law Violations

Twenty-six dealers were ordered prosecuted during November by the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry for violations of pure food laws, the monthly report of Dr. James W. Kellogg, director, indicates.

Six dealers in Allegheny, Centre, Lancaster, Philadelphia and York Counties were charged with violations of the general food law. One vendor was found selling chestnuts over fifty percent of which were unfit for food. Other violations included the sale of misbranded and adulterated extract, adulterated maple sugar, adulterated jelly rolls and adulterated sausage and hamburg steak.

In Philadelphia one dealer was found selling butter having an excess of moisture and deficient in butterfat and seven others were ordered prosecuted for selling eggs as fresh which were not fresh.

A prosecution for selling milk below the standard in fats and solids was ordered in Tioga County.

Violations of the milk testing law included one case where the Babcock test was fraudulently manipulated and the records falsified, one case of operating a milk plant without a permit and two cases of operating a cheese factory without a milk and cream dealers' permit. These violations were discovered in Northampton, Warren and York Counties.

Two merchants in Allegheny County were ordered fined for selling adulterated vinegar.

Under the carbinated beverage law two vendors were prosecuted for nonregistration of their products and a third for the sale of artificially flavored and colored grape soda. These violations occurred in Luzerne and Philadelphia Counties.

276 Carloads of Grapes Inspected

Three hundred and forty-five carloads of grapes were shipped from the Erie district this fall, and of this total, 276 cars or 80 percent of all shipments, were inspected for grade by Federal-State representatives, according to a report from the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In addition to the car and truck inspections, 6,396,760 pounds of grapes for juice factories were certified. Seven inspectors were engaged in the work this season.

Three and a half times as many of the shipments were certified as "U. S. No. 1 Table" this year, as a year ago. This increase is believed to reflect the trend toward use of the special table grape carton in marketing and the greater demand for table stock.

Drought damage and fall freezing caused more of the grapes to fall into the "unclassified" grade this year than in 1933, officials report. Unfavorable weather also reduced the crop considerably below the five-year average.

The average price, although not sufficiently high for the growers to make a fair profit, was somewhat better than a year ago.

New Records Made in Seed Potato Output

Almost twice as many potatoes were certified in Pennsylvania for seed purposes in 1934 as in any previous season since the work started fourteen years ago, according to K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Sixty-eight growers in seventeen counties produced 241,789 bushels of certified seed on 635.75 acres. This is a record average of 380.3 bushels per acre and compares with an average of 323.3 bushels in 1933.

The seed crop this year was divided among the following three varieties: Russet Rural, 161,050 bushels; White Rural, 60,284 bushels; Irish Cobbler, 20,225 bushels; and Green Mountain, 230 bushels. The total crop in bushels by counties in order of production was: Cambria 54,568; Potter, 46,819; Somerset, 34,353; Lehigh 34,195; Northampton, 14,798; Carbon, 13,500; York, 10,521; Blair, 5,525; Bradford 5,500; Crawford, 5,120; Dauphin, 4,500; Butler, 3,000; Lawrence, 2,881; Indiana, 2,600; Perry, 1,640; Berks, 1,254; and Sullivan, 1,015.

"Twenty-four states in addition to Canada, provide a seed potato certification service," Mr. Lauer states in his report. "While the high yields which were produced during the past decade cannot be attributed entirely to the planting of certified seed, the universal recognition of the value of good seed and the general planting of such stock has contributed considerably toward the high per acre records which are being made."

Fieldmen Praised For Record Year in Enforcing Dog Law

In these days of reports of reduced State revenues, the results of the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Dog Law stand out like a "beacon in a storm at sea," officials of the dog law enforcement division, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, say in a communication commending their field force for its effective work.

Results of the enforcement during 1934 so far as the number of dogs licensed is concerned as reported to December 1, show an increase of more than 50,000 over the number licensed in 1933, and an all time increase of more than 30,000 over and above the highest number ever before licensed in Pennsylvania; this also means a proportional increase in license fees received by the Commonwealth.

"These results, in face of the general economic conditions that have prevailed in nearly every section of the State, are a tribute to the interest, hard work and teamwork of the enforcement field forces," officials in charge of the Dog Law Enforcement activities, state. "With the unlimited diversified duties now required in the protective, investigational and appraisal work, it is remarkable that these field forces were able to increase the number of dogs licensed particularly without being required to make wholesale prosecutions."

The enforcement of the Pennsylvania Dog Law has been under direct State supervision for thirteen years and aside from being a good revenue producer, has proven through sane, vigorous and impartial enforcement, to be a law of vital importance and protection not only to the livestock and poultry interests but to the dog, persons and private property, records indicate.

Legal Bushel Now Depends Upon Proper Volume, Not Weight

Producers and dealers of fruits and vegetables are being advised by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets that in the selling of potatoes, apples and other produce, the legal quantity is now measured by volume and not by weight. This change has come about since the enactment of the Federal Container Act which supersedes State regulations and makes the legal measure for the bushel, half bushel, etc., depend on a level-full container of the various sizes rather than on a given weight per bushel.

It is further explained by the Bureau of Markets officials that in the sale of potatoes there is often quite a difference between a 60-pound bushel and a legal bushel basket of potatoes level full. In tests made, the level-full bushels have been found to contain anywhere from 52 to 57 pounds of potatoes. This, the officials say, constitutes a legal delivery.

Many inquiries have been received by the Bureau of Markets about what constitutes a legal bushel. The answer is that a basket of the legal Federal dimensions measuring 2150.42 cubic inches which contains 32 quarts of standard dry measure, is a legal bushel when level full.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 21-25, 1935

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

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Judges of Wide Reputation To Place Ribbons at Farm Show

Selecting from some 10,000 entries at the next Pennsylvania Farm Show, the 2,000 or 3,000 which are to receive thousands of dollars in prize money, ribbons, medals and special awards will be the task of fifty judges of State, National and International reputation. The names of these men and women before whom will be paraded the finest selections from the farms of the Keystone State, were recently announced by the State Farm Products Show Commission.

A. G. Danks, manager of two New Jersey farms, and a frequent judge at the leading State fairs and at the International Livestock Show and P. C. MacKenzie, superintendent of livestock at the Pennsylvania State College and a well-known livestock judge from coast to coast, will place the ribbons on the medium and long wool breeds of sheep. W. M. Staley of Ohio, who will judge the fine wool breeds, has been for years a regular judge of the Merino at the Ohio State Fair.

To judge the horses, swine and beef breeds of cattle, the Commission has secured H. L. Garrigus, head of the animal husbandry department of the Connecticut State College. He has judged frequently at State fairs and the Chicago International.

Dairy Cattle Judges

Five leading experts have been employed to judge the dairy cattle section of the Show. John Cochrane, breeder and manager of a large farm in New Jersey and a judge of National reputation, will officiate in the Ayrshire department. The Brown Swiss will be judged by Ira Inman of Wisconsin, Secretary of the National Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association. Joseph Broadhurst, manager of well-known dairy farms in New Jersey will decide the winners in the Guernsey competition while Ward Stevens, prominent breeder and judge of New York State, will officiate in the Holstein classes. Ira G. Payne, also of New York State, will judge the Jerseys. Both Stevens and Payne have judged dairy cattle at the Eastern States Exposition.

For picking the winners from among the hundreds of entries in the fruit exhibit, the Show management has secured the services of Prof. A. F. Vierheller, secretary of the Maryland State Horticultural Society and for ten years extension horticulturist of the University of Maryland. Prof. L. S. Schermerhorn, vegetable gardening authority of the New Jersey Agricultural College, will judge the vegetables.

J. S. Cobb, and H. B. Musser, both specialists in farm crops at the Pennsylvania State College, will judge the corn entries while Dr. E. V. Hardenburg of Cornell University, a well-known authority on the potato, will serve as judge in the potato department. Prize winners in the small grains division will be selected by C. O. Cromer, noted specialist in farm crops at the Pennsylvania State College and the originator of a variety of wheat known as "Purkoff."

The apiary department will have Charles N. Reese, State apiary inspector of Ohio, as its judge. He is a recognized authority on honey grading.

H. S. Lichliter of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, who has spent his entire life in the maple products industry, will judge the maple sugar and sirup.

Nine to Place Poultry

Nine nationally known judges from Connecticut, New York, Maryland and New Jersey, in addition to Pennsylvania, will make the awards in the poultry department, while five authorities on eggs from Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, will select the winners in the egg show.

Three food experts, now or formerly connected with home economics work at the Pennsylvania State College, will judge the entries in the foods division and three clothing authorities from Pennsylvania State College, Drexel Institute, and Carnegie Institute of Technology, will pick Pennsylvania's best farm seamstresses.

The one-act plays will be judged by Betty Eckhardt, extension sociologist of West Virginia; John W. MacFarlane of Pittsburgh; and Prof. A. H. Gilmer of Lafayette College.

Big Winter Drive Against Gipsy Moth Is Now Under Way

The third winter campaign against the Gipsy moth in northeastern Pennsylvania is now well under way, according to officials of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Two hundred and twenty-five men supplied by the Luzerne County reemployment office, have been busy since early November chopping out and cleaning up scrub growth in the important center of infestation. It is expected that an additional three hundred men will be employed through the relief office on this project soon after January 1.

State entomologists explain that the purpose of this clean-up work is to reduce the available food supply for the pest, to simplify spraying operations and to economize with spray materials. By leaving only the desirable vegetation, usually well-grown trees, it is also easier to catch any remaining Gipsy moth caterpillars by the use of bands around these trees. It is expected that at least 2,500 acres of infested territory will be cleaned up during the present winter. This work will be done principally in Jenkins and Plains Townships in Luzerne County which make up the original area of heavy infestation.

Another important activity carried on during the winter months in a relentless war on the Gipsy moth, is the creosoting of egg masses found usually on the bark of trees. More than 34,000 fruit trees and 88,000 shade and ornamental trees have been inspected so far this season, and over 42,000 egg masses in 157 infestations discovered and treated. A total of 26,000 acres has been thoroughly searched this season for the overwintering stage of the moth. This work has been done in twenty-seven townships in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties.

In order to prevent any possible spread of the Gipsy moth from the infested area, a rigid quarantine is enforced throughout the year. Possible carriers of the pest in any form are inspected before shipment. This regulation has required the inspection of 128,000 pieces of mine props which were cut within the infested area for shipment outside.

The Gipsy moth, a most destructive pest of fruit trees as well as forest, shade and ornamental vegetation, was first discovered in Pennsylvania in 1932. Since that time a vigorous campaign has been conducted by the State and Federal Governments in the hopes of eradicating the Pennsylvania infestation.

Valuable Dog Recovered 225 Miles from Home

One of the duties of the dog law enforcement agents of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, is to investigate the larceny, illegal killing and poisoning of dogs.

A recent report from the dog law enforcement division gives this interesting case: A resident of Altoona reported the loss of his coon dog to the Huntingdon County district dog law investigator at six o'clock on a recent Sunday evening. Certain facts surrounding the loss of the dog were given which aided the agent in an immediate investigation. Within a few hours, the dog had been located 225 miles from home and by noon the next day was in the possession of the owner.

In a letter to the bureau of animal industry in Harrisburg, the owner of the recovered dog, expressed his conviction that the dog law enforcement officials were really interested in more than just the fee collected from licenses, and complimented the district dog law agent for his efficient work. He concluded by saying, "Thanks to your fine Department and officers, I still have my fine coon hound and when I pay between twelve and fifteen dollars a year dog license, I will be happy to do so."

It cost the persons responsible for the disappearance of this particular dog, more than $100.

Many investigations similar to the Altoona case, are made each month by the twenty-eight district dog law investigators who make up the enforcement field force of the dog law division, the officials explain.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO DECEMBER 1ST, WITH MONTHLY RANK *

	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	RANK Dec. 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	1	1	530.00	539
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm (Pen 21)	Chester	2	2	489.90	493
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm (Pen 57)	Chester	9	3	488.65	472
W. A. Seidel	Texas	5	4	488.20	509
Brownstown Poultry Farm	Lancaster	6	5	485.25	486
A. J. O'Donovan	New York	7	6	482.70	493
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns	New York	4	7	482.20	520
Trexler Farms	Lehigh	10	8	477.00	501
Rinker Poultry Farm	Lehigh	3	9	476.35	492
Jos. H. Suppan	Lehigh	8	10	473.70	489

* Sunnyridge Poultry Farm (Pen 57) is New Hampshire Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY FOR NOVEMBER, 1932-1934

Month	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
November 1934	67.84	38.53	41.38	22.6	2.43
November 1933	63.59	36.25	38.79	22.7	4.96
November 1932	61.52	34.08	37.65	22.1	2.93

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End of Volume